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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 41 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	cms.
—Feb				
15th „	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
27th „	Kashmir	9000		
5th March	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
12th „	Macedonia	7000		
19th „	Malwa	12500		
26th „	Caledonia	8000		
2nd April	Mongolia	10000		
3rd „	Maloja	12500		
9th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
22nd „	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th „	Karmala	9000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Feb.	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation, and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Port	Steamers.	Destination.
19th Feb	Dhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
22nd „	Zinga	Karachi Coasting.
4th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchikami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOIN SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916,

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi About.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr,
City of Cairo	A & C	7760	....	10th May

Fares:	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	554	893	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6868	Wm. Kelso	9th „ „
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd „ „
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April „
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	653
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	832
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
[illegible]	Sourabaya	Hankow
[illegible]	Saigon	Peking
[illegible]	Taiphong	Yokohama
[illegible]	[illegible]nila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed [illegible] per annum on the minimum [illegible] if not under Rs. 1,000 and not [illegible] 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. [illegible] yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be [illegible] on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1914.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.

402, Girgaum, Road,
3169 BOMBAY, No. 2.

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NU[illegible] offers to take charge of a chi[illegible] om-panion to a lady in re[illegible] or half passage to E[illegible] to Box No. [illegible] Chronicle."

WA[illegible] English [illegible] in cotton [illegible] according to qu[illegible] No. 741 Adv[illegible] Chronicle." 3227

[illegible]NTED.—On 1st March, a smart, active, single man to act as AGENT [illegible] meet passengers at Dehra Dun Railway Station. No objection to Eurasians. Terms are free furnished quarters and Rupees eighty per mensem. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, Agency Hotel, Rajpore (Dist. Dehra Dun). 1006

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal, Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Gils' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.

B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow. 1009

WANTED.—A POST by a P. W. D. ENGINEER, possessing very high English qualifications in Civil, Irrigation Sanitary, Municipal and Electrical Engineering, specialist for Municipal and Sanitary and Drainage work. Apply to SPECIALIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

2ND BN. G. I. P. RY. V. R. CORPS.—Opening for retired Infantry Bandsmen.—E. flat Saxaphone, Euphonium, and B flat Bass players required.

Applicants should state age and qualifications. Pay varying from Rs. 15 according to qualifications.

Apply to THE BAND PRESIDENT, 2nd Bn. G. I. P. RY. V. R. Corps, Jhansi. 1008

WANTED by the Bushreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Bushreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Bushreh. 1007

WANTED ELECTRICAL FITTER, Eurasian or Indian, as Train Electric Light Inspector. Must be capable of doing all repairs to dynamos and cells and of reading and writing English. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of certificates to LOCO. CARR and WAGON SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1007

WANTED.—Names of respectable Merchants whoever will send us at least 50 names of the respectable Merchants of his own town and the suburbs before the 29th February, 1916, we shall give him a overcoat as present from our stock.

K. C. MARROTT,
Sole Contractor of Second Hand Clothings in India, P. O. B. 127, Bombay. 3205

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3184

WANTED—For the coming season a well furnished Bunglow at Matheran. Apply with detail before Saturday, to Box No. 743 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3231

MANAGER OR MANAGERESS for Ceylon Hotel. Moderate linguist preferred. Apply with full particulars to "COLOMBO," c/o Bombay Chronicle. 3216

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—A GUJARATI SYNOPSIS and advertisement writer for the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. Only experienced men need apply personally between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. 3236

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially Electrical wires and cables. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

MASINA HOSPITAL.—Vacancies of:—(I) ASSISTANT SURGEON with practical experience of diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat. (II) ASSISTANT SURGEON with practical experience of Midwifery and Gynoecology. (III) THREE HOUSE-SURGEONS preference given to a lady graduate for one of the vacancies. (IV) AN ASSISTANT for the Chemical Laboratory and an ASSISTANT for the X-Ray and Electrical Department-both holding diploma from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL Medical Officer and Managing Trustee.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

MINORCAS—The best strain in India Winners at all important shows. Rs. 35 per trio, eggs Rs. 9 and 7 per dozen. Apply W. B. PRICE,
[illegible] West Ridge Rawalpindi.

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

SALE or HALF PARTNERSHIP.—A dispensary as a going concern, established over nine years and situated in a central and crowded locality. Being disposed of for want of time. Apply to Box No. 742 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3230

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE-BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound, Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.

W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory. 395 pairs Gents Red Morocco Tie shoes, barktanned soles screwed on, medium toe and fitting. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. list.

The CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras, 612—11

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Cuffe Parade Colaba Reclamation ground floor flat south Beach Manor, from 1st April, Drawing, Dining and 3 Bed room. S. R. SUBEDAR 16, Apollo Street. 3232

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. ., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years respectively commencing 1st day of April 1916.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with the heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable in Bombay.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper
General Storekeeper's office,
Parel, 10th February 1916. 3160

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that YESHWANT DADAJI HAJARE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nakhoda Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 1361 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 823, Street Nos. 30-32 and containing by admeasurement one and half Kathis in breadth and 7 Kathis in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property of Narsey Khimchand, on or towards the West by the property of Karamsey Damji, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Nakhoda Street.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3229 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1916.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of Turf Club for the year 1916-17.
2. To consider the question of the revision of the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses and ponies, as proposed at the General Meeting held at Poona on the 25th September, 1915.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
3138 Western India Turf Club.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Unserviceable Stores at the Government Telegraph Stores at Mazagaon, will take place TO-DAY at 1 p.m. (S.T.), sharp.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M. (S.T.), AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagon consisting of scrapped copper, electro-type copper, brass material, copper material, cable of sorts, cycles, hurricane lantern, tubes and covers, dry cells, cots, etc., cast iron, wrought iron hoop iron and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

The above is on view.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF TOOLS AND PLANT, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY the 18th inst. at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Publo Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly:—

A lot of old lanterns, empty kerosine oil tins and cement casks, mortars pans, galvanized buckets, powras, pickaxes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores, Chinchpogly:—

About 80 tons of cast iron scrap, lying at Chinchpogly Stores, Bhandarwada Reservoir, Malabar Hill Reservoir and Kurla Creek.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street opposite Bank of Bombay, furniture, etc., by order of the concerned such as almirahs, clothes press, sideboards, dressing tables and chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, writing tables with drawers and cupboards, easy chairs, dining chairs, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, brass floor lamp, cash boxes, deed boxes teapoys, benches, iron double cot complete, picture frames, looking glass, bentwood chairs, old China vases, crockery ware, iron safes, jewellery such as gold watches, rings, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th Feb. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Still doing big business!
CHARLES HOWITT AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.
A great Success Repeated
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE PRODIGAL SON"

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a great moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

SATURDAY AT 9-30.
Haddon Chalmers Charming Comedy
from the Haymarket Theatre, London.
PASSERS-BY

Peter Waverton finds good in every body. He discovers his old sweetheart while entertaining casual passres-by, and in spite of the fact that he is engaged to another girl, he marries his old love and lives happily.

SUNDAY AT 9-30.
The screaming Farcical Comedy
ARE YOU A MASON?

An old man very much under the thumb of his wife has pretended for years that he is a freemason in order to get freedom at night. Immense fun is caused by the tangles his deceit leads him into.

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY 9-30
The Screaming Farcical Comedy
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY 9-30
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

WEDNESDAY, 23rd FERUARY 9-30
The Popular Canadian Drama
"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8
All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
Absolutely the Finest Best and Biggest Serial film ever shown in Bombay.
11th and 12th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of "The Clutching Hand Story."
ALSO
5th Drama of WHO PAYS? SERIES.
ENTITLED
"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TIME—: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 NIGHTLY.
IN SPITE OF ENORMOUS COST OF OUR PROGRAMME.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 p.m.

BANDMANN VARIETIES. COLOSSAL ATTRACTION!
For a Short Season Only.
THE PROVEANIE TROUPE (6)
THE PROVEANIE TROUPE (6)
A clever and refined troupe of Trick Cyclists from the Coliseum, London. Including Hubert the Champion Trick Cyclist of the World, and Almer the Smallest Girl Cyclist.
SEE THE GREAT PATRIOTIC TABLEAUX ON BICYCLES.
THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
There will be NO 10 P.M. Variety and Cinema Performance to-night.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
6-45 TO-NIGHT 6-45.
LAST NIGHT
of the great film
THE LIGHTS O' LONDON

The adventures of a young man who is turned out of his father's house and falsely accused of killing the old man. His escape from prison, his recapture, with the subsequent denouncement of his cousin as the criminal, and his return with his wife to the old home make one of the most thrilling stories ever screened.

Wonderful acting by famous artistes.

One long laugh.
WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!

Our old favourite gives up the girl he is going to marry for another, who is very rich. A funny love-letter which he had sent to the former falls into the hands of the latter and then comes back again, causing Wiffles to lose both girls.

Still another farce,
"DIVORCE FOR TWO"

A discontented couple seek divorce and each procures witnesses to swear to the cruelty of another. An accident to the cook causes them to see the funny side of the situation and they patch up their quarrel happily.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE

SUNDAY at 6-45 p.m.
AND DURING THE WEEK AT 6-45 p.m.
The great Topical Film
"THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE"

Depicting the chief incidents in the career of the sweetest and kindest Englishwoman. Her noble Mission was to relieve the sufferings of soldiers during the stress of war. Her memorial was unveiled by
H. M. QUEEN MARY
AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
LAST MONDAY.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
MONS. ROBERT CHAIDRON,
BELGIAN CONSUL
will introduce
MONS. ROBERT WOUTERS

Of the 117th Battery, Belgian Army, who will deliver an illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium from the Seige of Liege to the Battle of the Yser showing views taken on the battlefields of Termonde, Malines, Dixmude and Louvain, being present in all these terrific engagements.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Has kindly consented to preside on this unique occasion.
Proceeds to be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

LAST DAY FOR THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF
THE BROKEN COIN
Cash Prizes Rs. 1,000.
Time and Rates as Usual.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road. Phone No. 1266.

3KATING RINK
Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Practice Session for Ladies 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Eveing Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
Extra Session Daily from 10-30 to 5.
Sunday Morning Session 9 to 11.
Matinee for Children Saturdays from 4-30 to 5-30 p. m.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
Saturday, 19th February, 1916,
at 9 p. m.
MANAPAMAN
Sunday, 20th February, 1916,
at 3-30 p. m.
TAJEWAPHA
(NEW URDU DRAMA).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione open to members only will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, February 22nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S., Elphinstone College, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon, February, 17th at the TOWN HALL. 3068

G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

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COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT SUPPLIES.

In their weekly report Messrs H. N. Bathgate and Co. make the following comments on the wheat position:—

"Shipments of wheat and flour to this country are again on a liberal scale, and there is in consequence a feeling that supplies are now fairly well secured for the near future, although there should be no cessation in forward buying if our stocks are to be kept at a reasonable level. It is satisfactory to find that exports have now begun from Argentina, and as an immense amount of tonnage has been engaged by Plate shippers, we look to see a big increase in the near future. Indeed we shall not be surprised if the Argentine contribution assumes large proportions at an early date, as every effort will be made to market the wheat while the situation is apparently favourable, and there is no doubt that considerable quantities will be shipped for sale while on passage or arrival.

"While the Australian movement has not shown much expansion we expect that from now onwards the weekly shipment from the Antipodes will be not less than 250,000 quarters, and may exceed that quantity. India continues to export small quantities each week, and there are also occasional direct shipments from Russia as well as from some of the smaller growers, and as the gross total of all these shippers is increasing week by week, we are becoming less and less dependent upon North America so that the position from the consumer's point of view is continually improving.

"From letters received and from other indications, we believe that the truth is at last being brought home to speculators in Chicago, New York, and Winnipeg, in which centres it is realised that the time is now getting short in which North America can hope to dispose of anything like the total surplus available from last crop; so it is just possible that the big operators may soon decide that it is time for them to get out, and to allow all the private "gulls," such as farmers, clergymen, widows, and others, to shoulder the losses. Of course this does not mean that even if there were a heavy decline in North America, we would necessarily have cheap wheat at an early date in this country, because until our stocks are fully replenished, anything that is available will command a full price.

WORLD'S ABUNDANT CROPS.

"Now that Australian and Argentine crops have been finally secured, the situation in regard to the world's suplly is as favourable as we ever hoped. The Australian crop, according to official figures, is greater even than the quantity estimated in our mid-season review, and the available surplus for export may amount to as much as 11,500,000 quarters, a total that would surpass all previous records. The Argentine Government budgets for a crop of slightly more than 23,000,000 quarters, which would allow of at least 14,000,000 quarters being exported during 1916, and, as we have intimated above, Argentine shippers will do their utmost to export the largest portion of the crop during the early months of the year. Something also will come from Uruguay, and Chille this year will perhaps export as much as 1,000,000 quarters.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that, as we have so often said, the world's wheat crop is superabundant, and although, by dilatory tactics opportunities have been lost for assuring a supply of cheap wheat for this country, it is recognised by everyone that a great part of the high prices is accounted for by the excessive freights which are now being charged by steamship owners."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	7.92—13
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.90—5
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..March 11.75—12
	May 11.97—11
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..March 11.45—13
	May 11.75—13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Estimated Sales	1,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Feb.	7.73	+5
Feb.-March	7.69	
March-April	7.68	
April-May	7.65	
May-June	7.64	
June-July	7.61	
July-Aug.	7.59	
Aug.-Sept.	7.50	
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	
Jan.-Feb.	7.19	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb-	7.74	4
Feb.-Mar.	7.69	5
Mar.-Apl.	7.69	4
April-May	7.67	3
May-June	7.65	4
June-July	7.63	3
July-Aug.	7.61	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.52	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.42	1
Oct.-Nov	7.36	1
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	1
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

	To-day's price.
March	..11.76+14
May	..11.93+13
July	..12.01+12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.75
" " Fully Good ..	5.90
" " Fine ..	6.05
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.19
" " Fully Good ..	6.33
" " Fine ..	6.48
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.20 —10
" " " Fine ..	6.50
M. G Broach Good ..	7.45
" Fully Good ..	7.60
" " Fine ..	7.75
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.70
" " Fully Good ..	5.85
" " Fine ..	6.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	18,000
" " to Continent ..	18,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.68—11
Futures at New York May ..	..11 90—11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..11.85—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd..	11.56
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.40—9
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.70—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bill..	4.7600
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	56¾

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 16th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
15,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	1,16,000
67,000	" "	to Bombay	
34,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay 8% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs			Rs.
31,29,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	48,84,000
13,45,000	" "	to Bombay	
4,00,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 1/8

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay 8% above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,08,95,000.

Amount to be all tted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfer on Calcutta Rs.	7,00,000	@ ¼ 5/32
" Bombay "	2,00,000	
" Madras "	6,00,000	

Deferred Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 @ ⅛, ⅛.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16+⅛

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on continental buying and small offerings.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Unchgd.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £482,000

The Sum of £175,000 has been released.

Consols 2½%		58¼—⅛
Rupee Paper	3½% Nominal	54½+½
Indian Stock	3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ unchgd
Government Securities	3%	69½

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. unchgd. 28.00

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 11th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½—1/16
4½% 1925—1945	£96⅞—1/16

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 16th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	52/6
" " Mutton " ..	53/0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	67/9
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Sailer	68

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Scarce.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	83/9
Calcutta Linseed Not received.	
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers	74

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 15th.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March Sellers	82

London, Feb. 16th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	77—3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton eed (sound delivered per on) Feb-Mar. Hull Buyers	£14-7-6+2s. 6d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£129 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£104½—2
Copper Braziers	£14
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B 4% F O B. Liverpool	£27-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-15-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

London, Feb. 15th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	19/9
July-Sept. Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	21/9
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	21/10½
July-Sept. Nominal,	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Value	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/6¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 17th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	—	—	..	—	
	236	225	216	—	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	220	219	—	March
	—	234	222	—	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	217	209	—	Ready
	—	223	211	—	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	240	228	—	Ready
	—	242	230	—	March
	—	245	..	—	May
Jalna (M.G.)	—	—	246	—	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	—	—	..	—	
	—	270	..	—	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	258	250	—	Ready
Akola-Khgm	—	260	252	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	262	254	—	March
	—	266	..	—	May
Oomrawatee description (M.G.)	—	261	253	—	Ready
	—	264	..	—	March
Dhamangaum	—	265	257	—	Ready
Foolgaum (M.G.)	—	270	..	—	March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	270	262	—	Ready
	—	275	..	—	March.
Nagpore	—	278	270	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	280	..	—	March.
Wardha Highst. (M.G.)	—	278	270	—	Ready
	—	280	..	—	March
	—	280	277	—	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	—	283	280	—	March
	—	290	..	286	1/25 Apr.
Mathla (M.G.)	—	240	228	—	Ready
	—	—	..	280	April/May
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	..	—	
Sewgd. Dharwar	—	—	..	303	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	..	285	April/May
	—	—	..	277	April/May
(H.G.)	—	—	..	—	
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	..	306	April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	—	—	..	310	April May

Except where otherwise mentioned up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithe Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per cent of Assessment allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th February 1916:—

Cotton	14,996 Bales.
Wheat	2,083 cwts.
Linseed	2,929 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,606 "
Ginjellyseed	8,929 "
Groundnuts	19,604 "
Castorseed	14,757 "
Rice	3,415 "
Myrabollams	2,547 "
Cottonseed	38,467 "
Mowraseed	15 "
Gram	1,242 "
Joowar	5,280 "
Maize	41 "
Barley	4,430 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 16th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43	8	0	6	8	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	7	0	6	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	4	0	6	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	4	0	7	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	4	0	8	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8	0	0	8	6	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	41	8	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	40	8	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	39	8	0	....		
Teelseed, Black ...	35	8	0	....		
Popyseed, White ..	7	6	0	7	14	0
Groundnuts ...	42	0	0	....		
Mowraseed ...	3	8	0	3	12	0
Forward.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**			
Wheat April-May ..	6	9	9			
Linseed May	8	11	6			

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4⅛d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Mch.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. April.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190½
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-15-0
Australian Do.	25-2-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-2-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day.

The Iron and Steel Deferred Shares opened at yesterday's quotations but firmed up a little before close.

In Mill Shares for March delivery Davids opened at Rs. 490, but closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 437½. Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,052½. Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,307½. Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,065.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 232½. Crescent at Rs. 105 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 187½.

Swadeshi changed hand at Rs. 1,540. Bombay Cottons declined to Rs. 162½.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares opened at Rs. 860 improved t oRs. 872½ but closed at Rs. 865.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,170 to Rs. 1,155.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 224 moved up to Rs. 229 but closed at Rs. 228.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 63 X. D.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 120 and Deferred to Rs. 352½.

Pearl Mill Shares declined to Rs. 323¾ and simplex to Rs. 345.

Central Provinces Railway Shares declined to Rs. 113 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 557½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 230 and later on at Rs. 227½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument assertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th February 1916 was 30.148 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 16th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.012 Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.3 "
Dew point	60.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.633 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	80.2 "
Minimum do. do.	67.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NNE,NE.
Movement of Wind do do	136 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	Feb.			Feb.		
Thur.	17	m 10 28	25 3	17	m 4 54	19 5
		11 14a	27 11		4 21a	16 10
Fri.	18	m 11 5	26 1	18	m 5 20	18 7
		11 40a	28 5		4 55a	16 4
Sat	19	m 11 40	26 1	19	m 5 46	17 9
					5 28a	16 1
Sun.	20	m 0 6	28 8	20	m 6 12	17 2
		0 14a	27 5		6	16 2
Mon.	21	m 0 33	28 9	21	m 6 38	16 7
		0 49a	27 8		6 31a	16 6
Tues.	22	m 1 1	28 7	22	m 7 4	16 2
		1 26a	27 7		7 24	17 2
Wed.	23	m 1 30	28 3	23	m 7 32	16 1
		1 56a	27 2		7 36a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 17 (Thursday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h 40m
" 19 (Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h 40m
" 20 (Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m
" 21 (Monday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h 41m
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h	5-1m. a.m
New Moon	" February 8d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" " 11d.	8h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" " 19d	7h.	58-6m. a.m.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, standing crops in the Presidency are generally in good condition except for slight damage by wind in parts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier and by frost in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Baroda, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak and in Surat, Rewa Kantha and Kolapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The supply of water for dinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

In the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary trial, Wednesday's proceedings before the Special Commissioners consisted, as before, of examination of a miscellaneous lot of defence witnesses. Their evidence followed the usual line of defence, giving the accused good character, testifying to their alibi and loyalty and deposing to their enmity with prosecution witnesses.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D. 3

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The disturbance in northwest India yesterday moved eastwards and is now situated to the south of Cawnpore. It has resulted in widespread rainfall over the central parts of the country, but very little precipitation occurred in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Central India East, and Central Provinces, local in Bihar and United Provinces, east and north Punjab and north-east Rajputana.

The chief amounts were:—Delhi one and a half inches; Meerut, Agra and Benares a half; Mainpuri three-quarters; Sutna and Pendra one; Pachmarhi one and half; Hoshangabad, Saugor and Raipur three-quarters and Amraoti a half

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India and decrease in central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11in. of rain and Delhi 1.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore but in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.57in., Mainpuri 0.85in. and Jhansi and Allahabad 0.29in. each. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in Sind and at night in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; day temperature is also below normal at most stations in Kathiawar and at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.67in., Saugor 0.87in., Hoshangabad and Raipur 0.84in. each, Akola 0.19in., Amraoti 0.51in. and Nagpur 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is now in moderate or considerable defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Poona and Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in the east Punjab, the United and the east Central Provinces. Nearly general rain has fallen in the United and the Central Provinces and some showers in the north and the east Punjab and east Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in the United and the east Central Provinces and some showers in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 17th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	64.1	49.0	92	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	70.5	58.6	72	..	5.10	—3.41
Jask	..	..	..	..	2.73	—0.18
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	74.1	62.6	61	..	4.79	2.26
Do. (16th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66.9	45.5	74	..	0.13	—0.89
Rawalpindi	62.6	40.6	84	0.11	2.15	—3.00
Lahore	66.8	45.3	89	..	0.63	—1.51
Hissar	76.9	49.0	87	0.09	0.35	..
Ambala	77.3	51.3	77	0.04	0.88	—3.32
Delhi	75.4	53.5	92	1.27	1.53	—0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.6	52.1	83	0.57	0.64	—0.59
Mainpuri	77.4	52.3	94	0.85	0.96	—1.03
Jhansi	73.0	53.4	90	0.29	0.55	—0.78
Cawnpore	74	0	50.9	88	0.06	0.18
Allahabad	80.2	52.3	81	0.29	0.67	—1.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	70.5	41.6	65	..	0	—0.74
Karachi	75.6	55.6	46	..	0.18	—0.91
Ajmer	75.4	49 2	76	..	0.05	—0.77
Jalpore	74.5	49.3	83	0.12	0.24	—0.64
Kotah	84.8	5 0	57	..	0.03	—0.90
Mount Abu	65.0	49.0	37	..	0	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	78.6	48.3	46	..	0	—0.34
Dwarka	75.5	57.2	60	..	0.19	—0.39
Veraval	74.1	56.5	58	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	81.4	6.85	52	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar	87.6	54.8	36	..	0.01	—0.42
Surat	84.7	55.5	70	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	85.6	51.9	34	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	85.7	51.3	41	..	0	—0.40
Neemuch	81.1	49.8	56	..	0.08	—0.54
Indore	82.9	49.2	40	..	1.13	0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	68.3	55.0	94	0.17	1.07	—0.87
Saugor	62.0	52.4	90	0.87	1.25	—0.54
Hoshangabad	69.9	56.6	84	0.84	1.47	—0.06
Khandwa	89.6	66.0	40	..	0.82	—0.19
Akola	82.9	63 6	49	0.19	1.95	—0.37
Amroati	83.0	58 7	93	0.51	1.02	—0.61
Nagpur	81.6	60 8	93	0.64	1 25	—0.64
Chanda	89.5	67.2	90	..	0.84	—0 78
Raipur	86.7	62.6	97	0.84	1.25	—0.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.2	66.4	75	..	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	81.7	65.7	53	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	83.0	68.7	79	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	82.5	64.5	87	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	49.3	53	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	86.2	47.5	53	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	84.4	49.5	79	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	91.8	60.6	37	..	1.27	—0.22
Bijapur	90.0	61.3	43	..	0.43	—0.60
Belgaum	84.7	53.0	45	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	87.1	51.5	36	..	1.82	0.69
Nizamabad (Indore)	89.9	62 3	49	0.05	0.93	—0.14
Hyderabad	86.7	68.1	81	..	0.79	—0.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	69.7	71	..	8.17	4.81
Calicut	87.1	73.3	70	..	13.29	6.97
Cochin	90.9	75.6	77	..	8.84	—0.11
Colombo	87.6	75.3	89	..	27.84	5.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.9	72.7	86	..	20.73	14.20
Bellary	89.3	68.6	40	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	92.2	73.6	74	..	9.44	4.70
Madras	87.7	73.7	86	..	21.24	1.08
Bangalore	83.3	61.8	73	..	3.60	—0.05
Coimbatore	91.2	70.1	83	..	6.76	1.58
Tuticorin	88.1	70 5	86	..	12.87	4.20
Negapatam	86.3	77.5	78	..	?	?

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the hearing of the cases under Defence of India Act (1915) will not open at Mandalay before the first week of March before Mr. Justice Robinson, Mr. H. E. McColl (Additional Judge, Mandalay) and Mr. Justice U. Kin. Cases at various centres will occupy the Commissioners' attention for several weeks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.

Lady McCllum	Robins	Colombo

Feb. 17.

Subedar	Crebbin	Calentta
Santaren	Chapman	Alexandra
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Okara	Machean	Manlmein

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

Singn	Reid	Rangoon

Feb. 17.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 15th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 16th instant.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo (Homeward bound) passed Port Said on the 9th instant.

S. S. Lady McCallum:—The steamer Lady McCallum 531 tons, Captain L. Robins, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 10th instant in ballast.

S. S. Subedar:—The steamer Subedar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Santaren:—The steamer Santaren, 2,690 tons, Captain T. Chapman, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 2nd isntant, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MINERAL RIGHTS OF "VARKAS" LANDS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MUKUND GOPINATH PATIL AND OTHERS v. CHHABILDAS LALLUBHAI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. K. Kale, the Assistant Judge of Thana, who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, allowed the plaintiff's respondent claim as to injunction, awarded damages of Rs. 8.5-4 and costs and rejected the rest of the claim.

The plaintiff sued to obtain an injunction, ordering the appellants not to open stone mines in lands described in the plaint and in any other lands in the villages of Eksar and Magatan, to shut up the mine already opened in S. No. 34 in Magatan, to recover Rs. 25 as damages up to the date of the suit and damages at Rs. 2 per day from the date of the suit up to the closing of the mines

The plaintiff Chhabildas Lallubhai is the proprietor of the alienated village of Magatan and is granted by the Government a commission under S. 88 of the Land Revenue Code. Survey Settlement was introduced into the village about the year 1866-67. The land in dispute is "Varkas" land. Defendants are the holders of that land. The khatar of that land stood in the name of defendants' grandfather Pandurang Chinajee since 1865.66. The appellant-defendants contended that the village did not belong to the plaintiffs, that the land in suit beionged to them; that the plaintiff had no right in it except that of taking the assessment; that it was their "Suti" land; that they were the owners of the mines and minerals in it; that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages; that the suit for injunction cannot lie.

The Joint Sub-Judge held that the plaintiff was not entitled to the injunction sought for. He was not the owner of the minerals in the land in suit. Defendants had proved that they were the owners of the land in suit before the village of Magatan was surveyed. Under these circumstances the introduction of the survey in the village did not extinguish the right of the defendants to the minerals in favour of the plaintiffs. The plaintiff produced no evidence to show that the right to mineral products was abolished by custom or long usage.

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 43.

The Assistant Judge of Thana reversed the decree of the Court of First Instance. He observed that the defendants did not get the proprietorship of "varkhas" land by S. 43 of the Regulation I of 1808. The proprietorship of the soil conferred by the Regulation appeared to him to relate to the right to cultivate the land but not to the right to take the mineral products of the land. Section 43 is quite silent as to mineral right. The grant from the Crown, should be construed strictly against the grantee and beneficially for the Crown so that nothing would pass to the grantee but by clear and express words (6 Bom. H. C. R. page 191. I. L. R. 29 Bom. Page 480). Defendants contended that they were "Sutidars." But that contention was groundless, as the law was that all waste land belonged to the Government and "Varkhas" land must be regarded to all intents and purposes waste lands. (P. J. 1879 page 274 Harischandra v. Sorabjee.). The result was that the mineral rights of the land in dispute originally vested in the Crown and now vest in the plaintiff Chhabildas but virtue of the grant in favour of the original grantee.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments of counsel, confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court as to injunction with regard to the "Varkhas" land and varied the order as to costs.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai for the appellants.

Mr. Covajee with Mrs. S. S. Patkar and Mr. D. S. Varde appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

1324-15.—Craigie B & C, Brooke Bond & Co (India Ld.), v. Edison & Co, a firm, Mulla & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1031-15.—Dubash & Co, Augustine Rozario Sequeira, v. Florence Singes Cabral, Maneck K D & Co, for pauper, Part Heard.

1059-15.—Smetham B & Co, Cassamally Jafferbhoy, v. Sir Fazalbhai Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt. & ors, Edg G W & Co, Matu J & M.

1106-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Pirojshaw & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

719-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Lakhmichand Shivdatrai, a firm, Boitram Gajanand, a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1161-15.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Noorji Isub Mistry, & anr, v. Khuba Sabla & Co, a firm, & anr, Mulla & M.

1167-15.—Payne & Co, Raza Maria Eliza Banett Gomes & ors. v. Lawrence Pascoal Mendonca, Mirza M & M.

1061-15.—Nann H & Co, Gopikabai, widow, v. Sakharam Mahadev Khedekar, & ors, Jamsetji R & D, Khanderao L & M.

1165-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Fatma widow, v. Karimbhoy Thaverbhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co, Moti & D.

1198-15.—Smetham P & Co, Joharmal Taraji, v. Samna Nawlaii, Vachha & Co.

1162-15.—D J Mantri Bujanbai Saiffudin, & ors, Samsoodin Ahmedally & ors, Mehta D & L, Mirza M & M, D J Mantri.

1244-15.—Dupbtary F & D, Raghawji Khimji & ors, v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Caused.

746-15.—Madhowji K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & S, G. H. Dalal, Part Heard.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikhani, G H Dalal.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1363-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram; v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D. Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vaehha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervalu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JUVENILE BICYCLE THIEF.

SEVEN MACHINES ACCOUNTED FOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Fuller charged Narayan Bina, a Hindu lad, aged 15, with the theft of seven bicycles, belonging to different persons.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 25th ultimo one A. R. Patel missed his cycle, which he had placed under the staircase of his office at Hummum Street. No trace of it was found, until a few days ago, when he saw a stranger riding the cycle. He stopped him, and the stranger said he had received it from the accused. It was subsequently found by the Police that the accused had stolen six other cycles belonging to Messrs. F. Ferro M. D'Souza, N. R. Bharucha, J. S. Gratton, Phiroze Pestonji and De Boisee, a C. I. D. Officer at Tamarind Lane, Chowpatti, Bazaar Gate Street, Medows Street, Apollo Street and Military Square, respectively. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes and was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.

SAILING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Wasta Deva, a tindal with sailing without regulation lights off Sunk Rock in the Navigation Channel on Wednesday night, when a steamer was moving out of the harbour. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon; a Hindu coolie named Tukaram Daji was charged by Sub-Inspector Kalsar of the Satara Police, with the murder of his wife Koina in the village of Dhakni in the Satara District on the 30th of last month.

The Sub-Onspector asked the Court that the case be transferred to the First Class Magistrate's Court in Wai, as the accused had absconded from Dhakni after committing the murder there and was living in Bellasis Road.

The Magistrate transferred the case accordingly.

LORD MORLEY'S AUDIENCE OF SIX.

Speaking of Viscount Morley of Blackburn as a conversationalist, Mr. T. P. O'Connor recalls, in the current number of "T.P.'s Journal of Great Deeds," how Lord Morley was announced on one occasion to address a meeting in a hall in Manchester which could comfortably seat 1,000 persons. "Just six men turned up, and some of these h travelled a long distance. There were some moments of grace given by the chairman, but the six men remained six, and it was decided to adjourn the meeting. But the faithful six were invited into the anteroom to have a private chat with the deserted lecturer; and, accepting the invitation, they got more than full value for their money, and more than full compensation for their disappointment."

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest is unchanged.

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

ACCUSED'S EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

REASONS FOR ILL-WILL OF DALWALLAS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, the case again came for hearing in which Mr. C. M. Correa, Secretary to the Improvement Trust, charged D. J. Samson, Deputy Land Manager of the Trust, with receiving bribes as a public servant.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Messrs. S. G. Velinker, Batliwalla, Erulker, and Kotwal appeared for the defence.

The accused examined by the Magistrate deposed as follows:—

Were you the Assistant Land Manager of the City Improvement Trust in the year 1913?—Yes.

Did you in your capacity as such visit the property of the Improvement Trust at Chinch Bunder?

I visited in 1913 the properties of the Trust at Chinch Bunder 1913; I mean some of the properties, not all.

Were you aware that one Deoraj Khimjee held three plots as the tenant of the Improvement Trust?—I did not know that.

Did you know that the notice to vacate was served on Deoraj Khimjee in the first half of 1913?—I did not know that a notice was served upon Deoraj Khimjee, but I knew that notices were to be served on the occupants of the plots in case No. 384 of scheme 29, and that two notices had been served by the end of May, 1913.

Did you know the witness Deoraj Khimjee at all?

I knew him towards the end of July, 1913, and after.

Did Deoraj Khimjee at any time before the middle of July, 1913, speak to you at any time about any notice to vacate given by the Trust?—No.

You have heard Deoraj Khimjee say that he saw you in June about the notice to quit and that you promised to see that the wadas would remain with them for 12 months?—That statement is entirely false if he says that the conversation took place before 30th July, 1913.

Do you know that the land held by Deoraj originally as one plot was subsequently held by three persons?

I knew this after the end of July, 1913.

ALLEGATIONS OF PAYMENT DENIED.

Deoraj has said in his evidence that he has spoken to you about the division of the plot and you said that you wanted Rs. 10 per kathi, what have you to say to that?

About the request of Deoraj to divide his plot in three parts he spoke to me to divide his plot into three plots according to the then divisions of his plot and requested me to make out the bill of each of the divisions in the names of himself, Shamji, and Lalji Dharsey. That was about 30th July 1913, in my office; at this conversation the question of the reason of giving the notice of vacation and the terms on which they would be allowed to continue in occupation of the plots were discussed and approved by Land Manager Mr. Bharucha. As regards the suggestion that I demanded a bribe of Rs. 10 per kathi it is absolutely false.

Were you aware of the fact that ejectment proceedings were contemplated by the Trust in respect of the plot held by him?

I did not know anything about this till 12th August, 1913.

Is it true that Deoraj Khimjee and Dharsey came to your house on the night of the 15th July, 1913?—It is absolutely false.

Deoraj says that he paid you Rs. 125 on that day at your house: What have you to say to that?—It is absolutely false.

Dharsey says he had accompanied Deoraj and he says that he paid you Rs. 75 at the same time: What do you wish to say as to that?—That statement is also entirely false.

REASONS FOR ILL-WILL.

Do you wish to explain why Deoraj and Dharsey have given evidence against you?—The Dalwallas who have their godown all near each other are all one and bear as a body very strong ill-will against me, because their rents have been increased persistently through my intervention, and they have been hit to the extent of about Rs. 21,000 per annum in two years. They have also another reason for bearing me ill-will, and that is because I prosecuted their Jatwalla for defamation. That case was the outcome of notices of vacation served on some Dalwallas with a view to increasing their rents. On this point I wish to put in a written statement as it will be too long and full of figure. The rent of these dalwallas was only Rs. 5 per kathi in 1903. It was then gradually increased in process of time to Rs. 8¼ in 1912. In December 1912 the Land Manager had fixed the rents of the re-arranged plots at Rs. 8½ per kathi. I was then on leave; I returned in January, 1913. Then I immediately advised the Land Manager to take back a good plot which he had given to a Dalwalla at Rs. 8½ per kathi and to give him instead an inferior plot at Rs. 9 per kathi. That was the rent then fixed by the Land Manager on my advice for leases of two years. I knew full well that this flat land is the best, the most advantageous, and absolutely necessary for the Dalwallas; and unfortunately for me I told these dalwallas then my opinion on the subject, and had also told them for reasons given to them, then, that their rents would be increased at the end of two years. I had also told them that towards the end of 1911 Timber merchants made an application to be given long leases at reduced rents of about Rs. 6 per kathi. Their application was supported by a prominent member of the Board who not only saw the Land Manager on the subject but also the Chairman. The application of the Timber merchants for the reduction came to me for a draft report, and my report was approved by the Land Manager and was ultimately sanctioned by the Chairman. The effect of that was that the Timber merchants did not get what they wanted and they went away in a body by the beginning of 1913 with the exception of 3 or 4 who also went away in the middle of 1913.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LONG LEASES.

These Dalwallas in the early part of 1913 wanted long leases at Rs. 8¼. I declined to recommend, and then I pointed out that I would recommend only two years leases and that their rents would further increase at the end of that period. Towards the end of April, 1913, there was demand from godown tenants but they wanted 8 years leases. I negotiated with them and they agreed after a good deal of haggling to pay about Rs. 11½ to 12¼ per kathi. As this was a distinct departure from the policy adopted upto that time (of granting two years leases only) the Chairman's sanction was asked. The Chairman accompanied by the Deputy Land Manager, Mr. Delves, came and saw the plot applied for and I explained to them the advantages of giving 8 year leases. The chairman gave his oral consent and the first plot was leased for eight years at Rs. 12¼ per kathi as against Rs. 8½ per kathi which had been accepted by the Land Manager for a part of the plot.

When the Dalwalla saw that 8 year leases were being granted at considerably higher rents, some of them came running to me and asked that they be given an assurance that their rents would not be increased and they would not be disturbed at the end of their leases. I declined to give them any assurance, but told them that I would recommend that the plots should be given to the highest bidders, but that if they agreed to convert their two years leases into 8 year ones with effect from Diwali following, i.e., from 1—11—13 at substantially increased rents, I would recommend that being done in the case of some tenants. But as regards others I could not do even that. They went away.

A COMPLAINT AND ITS SEQUEL.

Then enquiries were made by intending tenants with the Land Manager and myself for the lease of a portion of D plots, and as front portions of these plots were badly laid out, causing about 6½ kathis to be wasted, on my recommendation notices of vacation were given to four occupants of D Plots. When this notice was given these people complained to the Chairman through their Solicitors about 16th of July, 1913. That letter was sent by the Chairman to the Land Manager for Report and a draft was put up by me. The conclusions of that draft were that the tenants should be allowed to continue in occupation till October 1913, and be offered other plots at concession rates. The chairman approved my conclusion and the solicitors were informed accordingly. These people, i.e., the tenants, asked to be given long leases of the whole plot themselves. But as they asked for 10 year leases instead of 8 year ones, and at lower rents their request was refused, but they were written to that if they wanted the lease of that very plot they should see me in Office when I would explain to them the terms on which the lease could be granted. They did not see me but on 11—8—13 or 12—8—13 sent a letter to the Chairman requesting for an interview. The interview was granted for 14—8—13. By this time the other Dalwallas who had seen me in May 1913, about the conversion of two year leases into 8 year ones became thoroughly alarmed that their fears were being realised, and on 13—8—13 they sent an application for the conversion of two year leases into 8 year ones at Rs. 11 per kathi. The four D plotwallas who wanted interview with the Chairman were informed of the appointment of 14—8—13. Their names are (1) Shamji Raoji who had his godown next to Deoraj Khimji in 1913 and now has his godown opposite to Deoraj Khimji; (2) Nursey Jatha the brother of Nagsee Jetha who is a witness in this case and (3) China Velji. I do not remember the name of the fourth. At the same time others who had asked for conversion of 2 year leases into 8 year ones were asked to meet the Chairman on the morning of 14—8—13 on this flat land opposite the D plot.

In consequence of this the Chairman met the Dalwallas on 14—8—13, morning, when there was a large crowd of dalwallas present. The Chairman discussed with the D Plotwallas about their complaint and with others also,, who had applied on 13—8—13 about conversion of leases.

The accused has not finished his statement when the Court adjourned.

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SHIBPUR DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCED TO LIFE TRANSPORTATION AND ONE TO TEN YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Yesterday the Commissioners in the Shibpur Dacoity Special Tribunal delivered judgment. There were altogether twelve accused. The Commissioners found nine of them guilty and three not guilty. Satyaranjan, Sachindra, Bupendra Ghose, Nikhil Ranjan Guha Roy, Jotindra Nath Nandi, Surendra Nath Biswas, Anukul Chatterjee and Narendra Ghose Chaudhuri were sentenced to transportation for life under Section 391, I.P.C., Harendra Bhattacharjee was sentenced to transportation for 10 years, Bijoy Ranjan, Satyendra Nath Sen Gupta and Radhika Ganguly were acquitted and discharged, as in the opinion of the Commissioners the prosecution did not establish their connection with other dacoits. The Commissioners could not believe the police story with regard to the above three accused. The approver was pardoned and acquitted.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m., Belgian Soldiers' illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium, presided over by H. E. the Governor.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Garden Party, Jayamahal Palace, Nepean Sea Road.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Meeting of General Board, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, 6 p.m.

Royal Opera House. "The Prodigal Son," 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 19.

Royal Opera House Matinee: "The Sign of the Cross," 4-30 p.m.; "Passers-By," 9-30 p.m.

Gokhale Anniversary Meeting, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Major W. G. Liston's lantern lecture on "The Milk Problem of Indian Cities and How it Can be Solved." Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Intercollegiate Debate between Sydenham College of Commerce and St. Xavier's College on "Is fiscal autonomy the only means of developing the resources of India?" St. Xavier's College Hall, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 20.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

CONSTANTIN-GANTRAY—On the 16th instant at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Adrien Constantin, to Lucienne Gantray. The Reception was held at Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, and the Bride and Bridegroom afterwards left for Poona.

DEATH.

MASTER-BHARUCHA.—Ratanbai, widow of the late Rustomji Merwanji Master and mother of Framroze, Piroshah, Nanabhai, Nasarvanji and Jehangir, passed away peacefully yesterday at 11-35 a.m. (B. T.). Funeral to leave at 8 a.m. (B. T.) to-day, Friday. Address: Cheera Bazar, Old Sonapore Lane, Master's House.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 18.

Fort.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles etc. To-day Friday 18th instant.

Embarkation.—Members of "A" and "B" Troops will attend as detailed by Troop Leaders Alexandra Dock, Jetty End at 7 a.m. Salsette.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School.

Parade.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade at the Camp Riding School. To-day Friday 18th instant at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise. All members will attend.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 18.

35. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company:—

No. 6353 Vol. M. Innes Ker.

No. 6403 Vol. D. N. Lawrie.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 67—Parades

Feb 17.

The parade at Mahaluxmi Battery which has been ordered to take place on Saturday, the 19th instant is now cancelled.

There will be a Battery Drill parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday next the 20th instant. All members are requested to attend.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on 19th March, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a Medical Certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays:—11 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Fridays:—4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays:—8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

There will be a parade in Uniform on Sunday the 20th idem.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March from the Suite—"At the King's Court" ...Sousa
Overture—"Flotte Bursche" .....Suppe
Valse—"Luxembourg" .....Lehar
Ballet Music from—"Faust" ..... Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo)—"The Children's Home" .....Cowen
Selection from the—"Revue Bric-a-Brac" ..... Monckton Finch
Morceau—"Trot de Cavalerie" .....Rubenstein

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The annual gathering of the Israelite Brotherhood will be held in the Israelite School Hall, on Sunday next, at 5 p.m., when Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor, will preside.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, today, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia is due to arrive here about 9 a.m. on Sunday the 20th instant with the following passengers:—Miss M A Black, Miss M A Eccles, Miss E E French, Miss H D Jerwood, Mr J W Nicholson, Rev Wm Scott, Mr and Mrs D L. Stiven and 2 infants.

FATALITY WHILE PLAYING HIDE AND SEEK.

Jaganath Kondiba, a Hindu boy, aged seven years, residing at Ghorpdeo Road, was playing hide-and-seek near a stack of timber near his house on Wednesday with another boy, when one of the beams, in which some boys were at the time, rolled off and fell on Jagannath, death being instantaneous.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano and in its Hall in Girgaum, Mr. C. P. deCunha, solicitor, will deliver a lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art" on Sunday the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were seven attacks and seven deaths from plague on Wednesday. Umarkhadi reported two attacks and two deaths, Girgaum one attack and one death, Byculla, two attacks and two deaths, Sion two attacks and one death and the Maratha Hospital, one death. There were ten attacks and seven deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 94, against 46 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 109 of 1914.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when in addition to the adoption of the annual report of the Council and the audited accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and election of office-bearers, a Paper to be read on "Sex in Birth and Sex after Death," by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Major W. G. Liston, Director, Government Laboratory, will deliver a public lecture on "The Milk Problem of Indian Cities and how it can be solved (Lantern Lecture)," at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum.

Dr. A. Powell, will preside.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at their respective places on Sunday. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. A. R. Wadia, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

PARSI WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

A very pretty wedding took place at Alkess Baug on Wednesday evening the contracting parties being Miss Dino C. Mody, the only daughter of Mr. Cowasjee Temuljee Mody, and one of the Parsi belles of Poona, and Mr. Dinshaw Limjibhoy Davar, a cousin of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar. About five hundred Parsi ladies and gentlemen and others of different communities sat at dinner and were personally attended to by the happy bride and bridegroom. It was about midnight when the band finished playing and the merry party broke up.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 12th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 27, Surat Town and Port 20, Other places in Surat District 3, Kalyan 5, Thana 4, Other places in Thana District 2, East Khandesh District 8, Nasik District 190, Satara District 87, Ahmednagar District 28, Poona Town 9, Other places in Poona District 57, Sholapur Town 68, Other places in Sholapur District 388, Alibag 5, Vengurla 3, Belgaum District 159, Hubli 40, Other places in Dharwar District 87, Bijapur District 152, Kanara District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 294, Savnur State 9, Satara Agency 20, Bijapur Agency 33, and Surat Agency 9, Total 1,708.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. K. M. Khandwala, Girgaon, acknowledges the receipt of the following further sums received towards the Bankura Sanmilini Famine Relief Fund:—Mr. Amersing Bhikhabhai Parmar, Rs. 20; Messrs. Bhaidas Narottamdas & Sons, Rs. 11; Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Rs. 10; Mrs. Chandibai, Rs 2; A Sympathiser, Rs. 11; Mr. Mangaldas C. Talati, Rs. 5; Sympathisers, Rs. 5; Messrs. Dadi and Faramroz Golwala, Rs. 3; Mr. Karsandas Premji, Rs. 5; Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai, Rs. 2; Mr. Madharao Patil, Rs. 2; Mr M. N. Vora, Rs. 2-1; The sum collected by Mr. Madharao Patil, Rs. 6-1; Messrs. Raychand Motichand, Rs. 25; Sums of Re. 1 and less, Rs. 40; Total Rs. 140-1.

AUCTION SALE OF DYES.

An auction sale of Aniline and alizarine dyes, chemicals and synthetic essential oils was held yesterday by Messrs. Menesse and Company under instructions received from H. M.'s Procurator in Egypt ex the prize vessels Guntenfels." The sale was held under the direction of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company. The goods were manufactured by Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Babriken of Berlin, the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Farben Fabriken Bayer & Co., Meister Lucius and Bruning and others. Some 27,300 pounds of colours, six and half tons of chemicals used in dyeing and twenty pounds of essential oils were offered to the public. The prices varied, but in some instances they reached as high as Rs. 30 per pound. There was a brisk bidding and the millowners as usual were to the fore. The auction sale had not finished and would be continued again to-day.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

ARYANS IN IRAN AND INDIA.

Yesterday evening the Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton delivered his lecture on the subject of "Aryans in Iran and India" in the University Hall before a large audience.

The lecturer said the name Iranian was given in the first instance to people living in mid-Asia. Of course the people of that region had not a great culture or civilisation as there were different races. A large number of nomad races were living in that part of Asia, who generally lived by violence, to whom the name of Aryan was given. But there was another invasion of a people to whom the name of Aryan was given; they were a better kind of people. They came from right across Western Europe. In Central Asia there were ample proofs to be found whereby it was shown that these people had brought with them very curious features which were akin to the languages of the West. The idea of cold belonged to the most primitive languages. The word spring also was common to the languages of the Iranian family. The three seasons were common to this family. In the Gathas there was mentioned a land,—an ideal one, where the summer was only two months long and the rest was winter. The Chinese who came travelling to the northern parts of India made distinctions between two classes of people,—one a civilised people who were unwarlike and the other uncivilised. They had deep blue eyes, etc. Each township had its own chief, which was a characteristic to be found in the Avesta and this was observed by a Chinese traveller in the second century B.C. These people paid great respect to their women; they deferred to their advice. There was an extreme similarity between the people described in the Gathas and the Chinese traveller. There were clearly two peoples: one nomads and other agriculturists who were civilised. Referring to the twelve days added to the lunar year to make up the solar year, the lecturer said that was a thing common both to the West and the East. Coming to the invasion of the people from Western Europe to Central Asia, the lecturer said his theory was that they come down to the North-West of India and there created the Vedic culture. And some of them who remained behind in Asia to the North of India were called Iranians. The great source of the information was the splendid inscriptions of Darius in Maedia in which the chief events of his reign are chronicled. It is in three languages. These were in cuneiform letters and were largely used in ancient Babylonia. Immense material written in these characters was to be found there. These inscriptions were undecipherable to many *savants* for years together, until Sir Henry Rawlinson deciphered them. It was one of the grandest achievements in the intellectual spheres by which the love of the ancient world was thrown open to the people of the present day. The language of Avesta is Bactrian language. In the early period of the Aryan invasion there was a language which was very closely akin to the language of Avesta. The Sanskrit language is more primitive than the Iranian. Oldest parts of Avesta and the oldest parts of the Vedas could be transformed into each other by the application of certain rules of grammer, page after page. The older one went the more similarity he found between these two languages. The metre also was the same. The metre of Mahabharata was the metre of the latter Avestas. When one compared all these similarities in languages etc., one found that he had to deal with a very civilised people.

COOLY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

A gruesome discovery of the dead body of an engine-crushed cooly, was made yesterday morning at the Alexandra Docks. It appears that a Port Trust engine laden with hay which arrived in No. 8 Shed, Alexandra Docks, at about 6 p.m. on Wednesday, proceeded after discharging some of the hay there to No. 9 Shed, on Thursday, at 3 a.m. At 9 a.m. when the work of unloading the remaining waggons was over, a Hindu cooly, aged about 25 years, and name unknown, was found lying across the rails with his head on one of the rails severely crushed. It is believed that the deceased was fast asleep at the time of the accident and the death was probably instantaneous. The police are now making inquiries into the circumstances attending the death.

The body has been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIAN WOMEN GRADUATES.

Applications are invited from Indian women graduates of this Presidency for a State scholarship for the study of medicine. The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, and will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynæcology or to specialise in some other direction. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out. Candidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine.

The conditions of the scholarship in full detail are published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette." Applications will be received by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona up to the 29th instant.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"EAST LYNNE,"

The word "Victorian" is written all over Mrs. Henry Wood's works. "East Lynne" is no exception. For two scenes it is sane: After that the tear tap is turned on with a vengeance; the orchestra plays "When Other Lips" in slow time, and the audience surreptitiously dries eyes.

The Howitt-Phillips Company put the drama on at the Royal Opera House last night and there was scarcely a vacant seat. They rose to the occasion and won unstinted applause. Miss Gertrude Godart let herself go in splendid style as Lady Isabel, her acting in the second act being exactly what Mrs. Henry Wood intended, as well as what the house expected. Mr. Charles Howitt was a superb villain and Mr. Elagort was well suited by the role of Archibald Carlyle. Master Danor Phillips bore a heavy part as Willie with considerable distinction. His clear speaking voice is a great deal in his favour. Miss Lilian Stanbridge created welcome diversions from the general hysteria of the piece. Mr. Wheeler Dryden was in a very similar position and succeeded as thoroughly. All the other members of the cast worked well and won universal admiration.

To-night "The Prodigal Son" is being repeated.

BELGIAN FUND.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY A BELGIAN SOLDIER.

The well-deserving Belgian Fund should receive a substantial addition to it to-night when Mon. Roberts Wouters, of the 11?th Battery, Belgian Army, will deliver a lecture on the fighting in Belgium, from the seige of Liege to the battle of the Yser, where he was wounded. Mons. Wouters was present at all the terrific fighting at Malines, Termonde, Ypres, Dixmunde and Louvain, and managed to secure some extraordinary photographs during the heat of the actions, with which he will illustrate his story.

He is making a world tour on behalf of the Belgian Fund and raised several thousand pounds in England and Scotland last year. Mon. Robert Chaidron, the Belgian Consul in Bombay together with Mr. McGrath of the Excelsior Theatre are making the necessary arrangements, and his Excellency Lord Willingdon, despite his heavy list of engagements, has kindly consented to preside. We are glad to say that the Educational Societies of Bombay are taking a keen interest in the lecture. The B. E. S., Byculla, are making arrangements to bring over 60 pupils to attend. We are asked to state that every generous concessions in the matter of prices of admission will be made to schools and colleges on this occasion and the best available seats will be reserved at a nominal price of admission, which can be ascertained at Rose & Co. or at the Excelsior Theatre. The Army and Navy will be admitted at half price to all seats. This is undoubtedly a most unique occasion and a splendid opportunity to hear from an eye-witness the terrible struggles of our gallant Belgian Allies against the first onrush of the Huns. The Belgians are as much in need of funds to-day as this time last year and the whole of Bombay should make a special effort to contribute towards it in this admirable manner. Such an interesting way of spending an evening and doing good at the same time may not come our way for a long time.

OPEN-AIR SPORTS FOR CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of sports for the benefit of children in the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes at Mazagon and of children in the neighbouring locality was arranged on Sunday the 13th instant in the compound of the Institute for Deaf-Mutes. The programme consisted of Running Races, Jumps, Tug-of-War, etc., and about 100 boys took part in it. Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, distributed prizes to the winners and Mr. Fereira, the Secretary of the Deaf-Mutes Institute, made a short speech suitable for the occasion. The sports were in charge of Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni and C. B. Lalaye.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

On Wednesday evening the Young Men's Christian Association Hall was filled to the doors with the men of the Royal Naval Division who had just arrived in Bombay. The occasion was a concert specially arranged for the men and they were not slow to take advantage of the entertainment provided.

The programme opened about 9-30 p.m. with a song by Gunner Minshall "The Trumpeter." For an encore the Gunner sang "My little Grey Home in the West." In the second half Gunner Minshall obliged with "The Village Blacksmith" and "The Diver." The Gunner is certainly an acquision to Bombay and it is not overstating the case when we say that he is one of the finest singers we have in the city. Mr. R. Thorley rendered a couple of Violin solos in excellent style, Miss Barclay's song "The Rose is greater for the rain" well deserved the encore called for. Mr. G. Burne sang in his usual breezy, style, the sailors all joining in the rousing choruses. Mr. W. R. Padgett's Recitations "A Toast to the Bride" and "The Amen Corner" were much appreciated by the audience. Mr. A. M. Robinson sang "Yeomen of England" in a spirited manner. Messrs. Fillmore and Munro delighted the audience with their Sailors' Hornpipe Dance. Mr. Munro also putting on a Sword Dance earlier in the evening. Mr. G. Pettitt caused roars of laughter with his songs and make up. Mrs. Swan, Messrs. Hewitt and Pettitt officiated at the Piano. A successful and pleasant evening was brought to a close with cheers for the artists and the singing of the National Anthem.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP

There was only one game yesterday, but this was excellently contested and attracted a big attendance of spectators. As England would have to give Jukes a considerable start in a handicap event, it was thought he would win with some ease, but the latter made a great bid. He played England at his own game and there was plenty of solid driving to take the place of long rallies. England was at times erratic, but many of his shots were deadly as ever. Jukes losing many chances though sending out in his endeavour to keep the ball away from his opponent.

The result was:—

R. D. England beat J. E. C. Jukes, 7-5, 6-4.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Y.M.C.A. (PROCTER BRANCH.)

Two more games for the club championship have been played in which Somerville beat Chard, and Plunkett (Senior) beat O'Neill Both these matches were productive of good play. In the former game Somerville won after a closely contested game, and has thus qualified for the finals; his accurate placing should prove of advantage to him in the final contest. Plunkett and O'Neill have many supporters and the game excited quite a lively interest. At the outset it was level playing all the way, resulting in O'Neill receiving the first set at 8—6. In the second and third sets Plunkett asserted his superiority taking both sets at 6—2, and 6—4. It was by no means an easy victory and the spectators were treated to good tennis. On the form displayed both these players and also Somerville should render good accounts of themselves in the Open Championship event for the "Procter Branch Challenge Cup," to follow in March.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following are the results of the games played in the Open Single Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club Bandra, on Wednesday morning:—D. D. Marker beat A. D'Mello, 7—5; 5—7; 6—0; and on Thursday morning:—S. Ferreira beat D. Ferreira 6—3; 6—1.

The following games are down for decision on Sunday:—Y. B. Wasoodew v. J. Taliat and Rangachari v. A. D'Monte.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

Eight teams will compete in the Jamasjee Lawn Tennis Cup Tournament at Rawalpindi this year. The present holders of the cup are the Medical Warrant Officers (A team), who have won it for two years in succession. Entries are, Medical A and B teams, North Staffords, 6th East Surreys and North-Western Railway Sports Club.

Miss Bowder, the Lahore champion, is playing for the Ordnance team this year and Captain Ritchie playing for Medical A. So the Lahore partners will be in opposition in this tournament. The first match will be played on Tuesday the 29th instant and finals on March 18th. Matches will be played every Tuesday and Saturday on neutral courts after the 29th instant.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports ..... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
February.	7.70	
Feb.-Mar.	7.65	—4
Mar.-Apl.	7.65	
Apl.-May.	7.62	—5
May-June.	7.62	
June-July.	7.60	
July-Aug.	7.58	—2
Aug.-Sept.	7.49	
Sept.-Oct.	7.39	—3
Oct.-Nov.	7.33	
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	
Jan.-Feb.	7.20	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The Government of India have decided that officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who are not Government officials and who have been or may be granted leave during the present war, shall, while on leave, receive pay and allowances as under:—(1) leave in India, full military pay of rank plus half the staff pay of the appointment, (2) leave out of India, 2nd Lieutenant, and Lieutenant £200 per annum, Captain £250 per annum, Major £300 per annum. In case of Government officials serving in the Indian Army Reserve leave and leave allowances will be regulated by the Civil Service rules in the Indian Army Reserve.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

HANDICAPS.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Silver Balm 9-12, Magyar 9-8, Evett 9-5, Dersingham 9-0, Matchlock 8-11, Vanadium 8-9, Politian 8-7, Cider 8-7, St. Andrews 8-6, Yellow Jester 8-5, Criton 8-4, Orloff 8-2, Bed-Time 8-2, Volsloane 8-1, Vanity Box 7-12, Bandit 7-10, Martinet 7-9, Spenser 7-8, Pretty Good Sort 7-6, Santa Barbara 6-12, Cherrywood 6-8, Dumfries 6-2, St. Alban 6-0.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Patrick 9-12, Polish 9-6, Forward III 9-2, Pastime 8-12, Roseville 8-9, Binfield Grove 8-8, Fire Finch 8-7, Lakme 8-1, Twa Brigs 7-13, Hoppner 7-12, Handit 7-9, Carpentia 7-3, Lady Muriel 7-2, Miss Rollestone 6-11, Motor Wrap 6-0.

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Meddling 9-0, Lady Muriel 8-13, Madrina 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-9, Tartania 8-8, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Cybele II 8-7, Pretty Good Sort 8-6, Santa Barbara 8-5, Wavestar 8-3, Premiere 8-2, Silver Thrush 8-2, Penny Pie 8-0, Lithosian 7-13.

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Arkangelo 9-10, Lady James 9-8, Final Proof 9-4, Decorum 9-2, Drill Mistress 9-0, Corridor 9-0, Seigneurie 8-12, Motor Wrap 8-12, Pension 8-3, Forfeit 7-13, Lucky Thought 7-12, Chastity 7-11, Lady Douglas 7-7, Larrikin 7-6.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Singer 9-12, Sparrow Hawk 9-12, Majbur 9-8, Thank You 9-5, Purity 8-12, Terror 8-6, Beyrut 8-5, Kayid 8-2, Mexico 8-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-12, Black Malik 7-7, Tajulmulook 7-4, Night Hawk 7-3, Longboat 7-2, Harry Johnson 7-2, Malayeb 6-12, Black Hussar 6-8, Ajax 6-8, Osprey 6-0.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Thank You 9-12, Wellington 9-10, Baloz 9-6, Saidan 8-4, Bahlool 8-4, Polish 8-1, Zoolphokarr 8-0, Maasal 8-6, Durban 7-11, Dhaidan 7-11, Ace of Hearts 7-4, Ruby Mine 7-4, Nainava 7-0, Mat-hat-Baig 6-8, Vellard 6-4, Red Cross 6-0, Snood 6-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Maasal 9-12, Tamnooz 9-3, Ruby Mine 9-2, Section 9-1, Pasha 9-0, Nainava 8-12, Ruby Fish 8-10, Ata Allah 8-9, Tenebreuse 8-8, Quality 8-6, Mat-hat-Baig 8-6, Defender 8-3, Vellard 8-2, Investment 8-1, Fado 8-0, Minerva 7-13, Beethoven 7-13, Full Moon 7-11, Sirmust 7-6.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Silver Balm 9-12, Evett 9-5, Dersingham 9-0, Matchlock 8-11 Vanadium 8-9, Politian 8-7, Cider 8-7, St. Andrews 8-6, Yellow Jester 8-5, Criton 8-4, Orloff 8-2, Bed-Time 8-2, Volsloane 8-1, Bandit 7-10, Martinet 7-9, Spenser 7-8, Santa Barbara 6-12, Dumfries 6-2, St. Alban 6-0.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Patrick 9-12, Forward III 9-2, Pastime 8-12, Roseville 8-9, Binfield Grove 8-8, Fire Finch 8-7, Lakme 8-1, Twa Brigs 7-13, Hoppner 7-12, Bandit 7-9, Carpentia 7-3, Lady Muriel 7-2, Motor Wrap 6-0.

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Meddling 9-0, Madrina 8-8, Gipsy's Advice 8-8, Tartania 8-8, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Pretty Good Sort 8-6, Wavestar 8-3, Premiere 8-2, Silver Thrush 8-2, Penny Pie 8-0, Lithosian 7-13.

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Arkangelo 9-10, Lady Jams 9-8, Drill Mistress 9-0, Seigneurie 8-12, Pension 8-3, Forfeit 7-13, Lucky Thought 7-12, Chastity 7-11, Lady Douglas 7-7.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Sparrow Hawk 9-12, Thank You 9-5, Purity 8-12, Terror 8-6, Beyrut 8-5, Mexico 8-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-12, Black Malik 7-7, Longboat 7-2, Harry Johnson 7-2, Malayeb 6-12, Ajax 6-8.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Wellington 9-10, Baloz 9-6, Saidan 8-4, Bahlool 8-4, Polish 8-1, Zoolphokarr 8-0, Maasal 8-0, Durban 7-11, Dhaidan 7-11, Nainava 7-6, Mat-hat-Baig 6-8.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Ruby Mine 9-2, Section 9-1, Pasha 9-0, Nainava 8-12, Ruby Fish 8-10, Tenebreuse 8-8, Quality 8-6, Defender 8-3, Vellard 8-2, Investment 8-1, Fado 8-0, Sirmust 7-6.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 16.

The following casualtiees are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. H. Bell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Enderburg, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. J. G. Davies, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Mackay, Hampshires.
Major J. A. Ritson, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. R. H. Settle, 19th Hussars.
Capt. H. Sibbit, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Capt. J. Tattersall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. R. Angus, Durham L. I.
Lieut. E. H. Motum, Durham L. I.
Lieut. W. Golding, Artillery.
Lieut. H. M. Greathead, Engineers.
Lieut. H. W. Gush, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. P. Kennedy, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Clayton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Weller, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Dyer, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Watson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. McKay, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Palmer, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Simpson, Leicesters.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies rules under the Defence of India Act for regulation of the wool trade passing through Sikkim which may now be dealt in only by persons licensed by Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., who is specially appointed for this purpose.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 18, 1916.

MAN POWER AND SEA POWER.

Reuter is now definitely able to state that along their leagues on the Western front, the Allies outweigh the enemy in man-power. For obvious reasons no indication could be had of figures, but there remains the broad fact that our troops are not only superior in man-power, but in moral. The Hun hailed the advent of the British Expeditionary Force in France with characteristic insolence, as the advent of a "contemptible" force. Well, this "contemptible" force has successfully maintained the highest traditions of the British Army, has grown in numbers to a degree which has staggered the enemy, and to-day, challenges comparison with the hordes pitted against them. England has every reason to be proud of her Army. The role she was expected to play in a Continental war, By the side of her Allies, was a very modest one: that was to place in the field the Expeditionary Force she had planned for, 175,000 men. As Mr. Asquith points out, that number has been exceeded ten times over by England's contribution, and five times over by the Oversea forces from the British Empire. If the military assistance of the British Ally has exceeded the anticipations of our Continental Allies, the moral effect of her great sacrifices on the latter has been no less decisive. British example has been a potent factor in heartening up our Continental Allies and in promoting that sense of invincible solidarity which so staggers the enemy, whose calculations have all gone wrong. Even from the purely military point of view, the enemy knows he has been defeated. As to the man-power of the Allies, a very careful calculation shows that the true reservoir of military force,—that is, males aged from eighteen to forty (both inclusive),—in proportion to the total popuiation, in all countries, is 18 per cent. On this basis, the accessible man-power of England, France and Russia is represented by 37 odd millions, while that of the Central Powers is represented by nearly 22 millions. Russia alone is represented by 22 millions, i.e. equal to the joint output of man-power of the Central Powers. Making certain deductions from this man-power for necessary naval and commercial purposes,—the details cannot be gone into here, but only the broad conclusions stated,—the numbers actually available for the Army are, 20 millions for England, France and Russia, and less than 13 millions for the Central Powers. Here, again, Russia alone can produce a force equal in strength to that of the Central Powers. Throw into another scale, Italy against Bulgaria and Turkey, and we have a pretty fair idea of the comparative man-power of the belligerent Armies.

So much for man-power on land. As we have said, the enemy knows that certain defeat awaits him on land. But apart from his contingent defeat on land, his defeat on the sea is complete. Indeed, his defeat was complete within the first few weeks of the outbreak of war. A moment's reflection would show that the enemy's defeat on the sea is the decisive factor of the whole war. If the Kaiser has all Europe under his feet, he will still realise, as Napoleon bitterly realised at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that the ultimate arbiter of his fate will be the Power which wields the sceptre of the sea. The one reality of the war is the absolute mastery of the sea by Britain. Even the grandiose festivities at Nish and the self-glorifications of the Kaiser in the presence of such miserable dupes of his as King Ferdinand will not alter the palpable fact that German sea-power has ceased as utterly as if it never existed. To recur to an old metaphor of Bismarck, the whale has become an elephant! Bismarck loved to think of England as the whale, having its own way on the seas, and of Germany as the elephant, too big on land to take notice of such mice as France, Russia and the rest. And lo! while the whale is very much a whale at sea, it has shown itself capable of transforming itself into an elephant fit to battle with the German elephant! British sea-power is the first and last word in this war. It means not merely the destruction of Germany's fighting-power on the sea, but the effacement of every variety of commercial power and every possibility of commercial recuperation even after a victorious European campaign. We know that an ultimately victorious European campaign is an impossibility; but even assuming its bare possibility, it could not compensate the utter defeat on the sea. The enemy knows what that defeat on the sea already means. Germany's export trade has been destroyed, and her imports are all but destroyed. The blockade of Germany is undoubtedly becoming more and more stringent. Having regard to the extreme delicacy of England's relations with neutral Powers, it is perhaps difficult to extend activities in this direction; but there is a growing consciousness among Neutrals generally, that it is to the interest of the Neutrals themselves that this cruel war should be ended and that England should be encouraged to exert her full strength to prevent any dribbling through of imports into Germany, *via* neutral ports. The enforcing of a blockade of Germany, as stringent as the necessities of the war might dictate, is after all part of the right of a belligerent who wields the stupendous sea-power of England. By the conditions created by a world-wide war, which necessarily react on neutral Powers, it is both England's right and duty to exert the maximum of her sea-power to end the war. At the same time, the Foreign Office, which has the international situation well in hand, should have a free hand in applying the principle of the blockade with due regard to individual cases and the susceptibilities of individual Powers. The position cannot perhaps he stated in wider terms.

The actual war-situation we can contemptate with the utmost serenity. In the Balkans, the immense Allied concentration at Salonika is proceeding without challenge, and will ere long be so far complete as to constitute a serious menace to the Boche-Bulgar combination and connection with Constantinople. Russia is heroically hewing her way to victory in Armenia, and we have no doubt ourselves, of the early success of the British forces in Mesopotamia. The enemy has to fight on three fronts in this region, the Salonika front, and the Armenian and Mesopotamian fronts. And in a financial and military sense, this must involve a heavy and intolerable strain on German resources. The political outlook in Constantinople is as gloomy as the military. The German grip on the central administration is stiffening, and the military counsels, are discordant. Leaving the German to stew in his own juice, we turn to the position of our Continental Allies and derive comfort from Lord Kitchener's review of their respective roles. On the Western front, the great German offensive has not materialised, and will not. The moral of the French forces is at its highest level, and the British are in a condition of absolute cheerfulness and fitness. The Italians will push their attack home, while Russia, reorganised and equipped, has determined to win. Lord Kitchener's summing up is significant. He is assured of complete confidence in a victorious issue, "ensuring peace for many generations."

INDENTURED LABOUR.

In August last the Marwari Association of Calcutta submitted a representation to the Government of Bengal asking for the constitution of a board of non-official Indian visitors to the Indian emigration depots with a view to minimise the evils of fraudulent recruitment, and, forwarded therewith copies of fully corroborated statements of some returned emigrants, showing the gross abuses that the indenture system has brought about. The proposal, as we then pointed out, was in the nature of a half-measure and like all half-measures inadvisable. As we then said the only way of doing away with the iniquities of the system is to abolish it altogether by expunging the Indian Emigration Act from the Indian Statute Book altogether. That the continuance of the obnoxious system involves a taint on the nation does not at this stage need to be demonstrated. Some years ago, in the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr Gokhale attempted in vain,—though he was supported by all the non-official members,—to bring about the abolition of the system. Even then it was not only to the Indian mind that the abuses of the system had been brought home. As Mr. Gandhi said, a Prime Minister of Natal had declared that the system of indenture was most inadvisable and that the sooner it was terminated the better for the indentured labourer and the employer. Lord Selborne said the same thing when he was High Commissioner in South Africa: he declared that the system was worse for the employer than for the employed, because it was a system perilously near to slavery. Sir William Hunter, when he first brought himself to study the system personally in 1895, wrote a series of letters in which he described it as a state bordering on slavery. But while impartial observers of the working of the system like Lord Selborne and Sir William Hunter expressed themselves thus in unequivocal terms, the Government of India remained indifferent, until the growing accumulation of daily evidence regarding the horrors of the system compelled them to appoint a commission of enquiry consisting of Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal. The recommendations of these worthy gentlemen were wholly incompatible with their own finding and as disappointing as official recommendations could be. These commissioners declared, in effect, that indentured labour should continue just as it is, but that certain conditions should be imposed so as to modify its present working. As Mr. Gandhi demonstrated the other day, the conditions proposed by them are altogether impossible of fulfilment, so that if the recommendations of the commissioners were accepted, the system would practically continue with all its existing evils. For, it cannot be too often stated, these evils are inherent in the system itself and no modification imposed by any conditions, of however benevolent an intent, can purify the system from this taint. Thus the apprehension, that ever since the publication of the Report of these commissioners has exercised the minds of Indian leaders, is that the recommendations contained in this Report would constitute an almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of the Government of India acceding to the demand of Indian public opinion for the abolition of the indentured system. Fortunately the sympathetic and statesmanlike attitude of Lord Hardinge on the subject has been instrumental in preventing the Government of India from endorsing the unwise recommendations of Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal,—with the result that recently they sent a dispatch to the Secretary of State in which they strongly expressed themselves against the continuance of the system. Having won half the battle in bringing over the Government of the country to their view, the duty of Indian leaders is clear. It is to strengthen the hands of that Government,—with all the force they can command,—to see that they are given a free hand by the Imperial Government to take the necessary steps with a view to removing the offensive Act from the Indian Statute Book. In this they have fortunately,—thanks to the awakening which the war has brought about,—gained support from an almost unexpected quarter. Mr. Andrews stated some days ago that statesmen in Australia are favourably disposed to accept the abolition of the system. Public opinion in Canada has also expressed itself in more or less similarly sympathetic terms. We have previously pointed out that in this matter it is the Indian people alone who can, through their Government, bring about the abolition, inasmuch the system is permitted by an Indian statute and not an Imperial one. Nevertheless, as the Indian people are circumstanced at present, the Government must bow to the wishes of the Home Government which, again, is more amenable to influences from the Colonies. The moral support of the latter, therefore, is all the more welcome and no opportunity should be lost to make the best use of it lest after the war it may be withdrawn. The Marwari Association of Calcutta, which has recently sent a memorial to the Government of India, has shown commendable energy in collecting further unanswerable evidence,—based on personal investigation of its representatives into the methods of those "human harpies,"—the recruiters,—who prey upon the misfortune, the cupidity and the ignorance of their fellow creatures, and on the declarations made by returned emigrants before the magistrates of Calcutta,—demonstrating the intolerable iniquities of the system. Further evidence, however, was not needed to make the case for the abolition of the system any stronger; for that case founded as it is on considerations of humanity, liberty and justice for the individual and, above all, self-respect for the country has been as strong as any human cause can be. But the collection of this evidence, has had one good effect, in that it has compelled the Marwari Association to give up its former timid proposal and to declare that the system should be forthwith abolished.

Notes of the Day.

The Fall of Erzerum.

We publish in another column a descriptive account of the strategic importance of the fortress of Erzerum, which has now fallen to the Russian arms. The map which we also publish to-day well illustrates the strategic position of Erzerum in relation to the whole campaign in Asiatic Turkey The fortress of Erzerum is the key to Turkish Armenia. It has a system of forts, and occupies the most important strategical point on the Russo-Turkish front. It stands in a naturally strong position on rising ground at the western end of a plain 6,000 feet above sea level. This plain, which is surrounded by mountains on every side, is the avenue by which the Russians have approached the fortress from the east. Towards the eastern end is Hassan Kale, captured by the Russians three weeks ago, and beyond this is the road to Kars and Transcaucasia, which is the principal highway in this whole region.

Significance of the Success.

This is not the first time that the fortress has been taken from the Turks. Erzerum was captured by the Russians in 1829 and was invested by them in the campaign of 1877. The following year it was held by their armies as a material guarantee during the peace negotiations, but it was retained by the Sultan under the Treaty of San Stefano. Since then the natural advantages of the position have been turned to account by the erection of a system of defences, which have not been strong enough, however, to withstand attack under modern conditions. The value of the Russian success at this moment cannot be overestimated. One does not require to be an expert strategist to realise how all idea of a threat against Egypt or India crumbles away, when we consider the combined significance of the capture of Erzerum, the presence of the Allied forces at Salonika, and the pressure of the British towards Bagdad.

A Red Herring!

A palpable and specious effort was made yesterday in a certain quarter to divert attention from the real issue of the question of the proposed institution of a joint board for holding one examination of the Matriculation and School Final, to another which is wholly imaginary. The members who opposed the proposal are told that they failed to consider one aspect of the proposal,—that the institution of the board would bring the schools more under the control of the University! For, since the Department now practically controls the schools, it will, if the proposal is accepted, merely surrender its own rights to the joint control of the University! And this result will follow because "the proposed joint board on which the University is to be represented in larger measure than the Department, is to have the power, among others, of laying down the conditions on which high schools are to be henceforth 'recognised' by the Department as well as by the University." Facts could not be perverted in a more misleading manner. One would like to know how the University will have larger representation on the board when the Department and the University are to have equal representation and when, as Sir Narayen Chandavarkar showed, the representatives of the schools, being always afraid of the inspectors who will be members of the board, will always follow the wishes of the latter.

The Aims of Co-operation.

Speaking at the annual Provincial Co-operative Conference at Lucknow, Sir James Meston laid his finger on the principal aim of the co-operative movement when he said that the repression of the money-lender is not its sole end. Insistence on this point is absolutely necessary, especially as there is the danger that those engaged in organising and working societies may be tempted to feel that their work is more than accomplished once cheap money is provided to the agriculturist. On the other hand the true function of these workers only then begins. It is to see, by constant watching, that the resources made available to the agriculturists through co-operation are utilized to the best advantage. Once, however, this aim is consistently kept in view, no amount of capital that may find its way into this movement will be enough in the endeavour to realise its immense possibilities.

The Poor Man's Disease.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea did well to call attention to the question of the prevalence of malaria at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. That the virulence of the disease has considerably increased in recent times is seen from the fact that it now accounts for the largest number of deaths in the country. And Mr. Bannerjea brought this point home by an instance which has an appealing force at the present moment. So serious, he said, is the spread of the disease that it even interferes with the manufacture of munitions of war. At a certain factory in Bengal, he added, one thousand out of three thousand workmen had to be absent on account of malaria. Malaria, as he pointed out, is a poor man's disease. This point was confirmed in a striking manner by Dr. Bentley who, speaking on the same day in Calcutta, pointed out that where agriculture prospered there was very little malaria, while agricultural deterioration increased the prevalence of malaria. That the poor man should succumb to this disease is not surprising considering the insufficient nourishment which he gets and the insanitary surroundings in which he lives. On the other hand, the disease is preventible and has been successfully prevented in Europe, America and Japan by the adoption of sanitary measures. Government accepted the Resolution, but unless a vigorous and more liberal policy of initiating sanitary measures on a larger scale than has hitherto been the case is adopted, this fell disease cannot be said to have been adequately tackled.

The Health of the City.

It is somewhat reassuring to find that the epidemic of small-pox which had been making somewhat alarming headway in this city, since the commencement of the new year, has received a slight set-back. Last week it registered 68 attacks and 33 deaths, as against 70 attacks and 43 deaths of the week previous. It is to be hoped that this set-back is really the beginning of the end of this epidemic. In the corresponding week of last year there were only three fatal cases and the average mortality of the corresponding periods of the past quinquennium was not more than eleven. Plague registered last week 28 attacks and 27 deaths, being two attacks less but two deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year only three deaths were reported from this disease, but the past quinquennial mean was as high as 30. Though both small-pox and plague were thus, comparatively speaking, more or less stagnant, the total mortality made a big stride last week, 652 deaths being registered as against the previous week's 559, the death-rate standing at 34.61 as against 31.80. This high death-rate is accounted for by heavy mortality among infants under one year, and among the tuberculosis-stricken. The infant mortality amounted to more than 26 per cent. of the total mortality of the week, while the white plague took a toll of 261 deaths out of the week's total of 652. It is difficult to tell whether the cold wave that passed over Bombay during the past two weeks had anything to do with this abnormal mortality among infants and the tuberculosis-stricken. As regards the birth-rate in the city, 367 live births were registered last week, as against 394 in the previous week, while 30 still-births and 7 premature births were also recorded

A Visit to the Manor House—New Style.

It would be interesting to know the proportion of the really big country houses in England that are serving at the moment as well-run hospitals. A week-end nowadays in the country, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," is not infrequently like a prolonged visitors' day at one of the great London refuges for the sick and wounded. People now are asked down to stay with friends who have hardly been in town since the beginning of last year, having been as constantly on duty as any regular nursing staff, and they find the old Elizabethan or Georgian manor transformed into a house of wards, operating theatres, and sterilised pantries. The family have, possibly, with the exception of the heads, all turned out of the decorated bedrooms overlooking the park, and are sleeping on the top floor in old nurseries and disused bachelors' rooms. In some cases visitors are asked if they will mind "doubling up", and the same people who two years ago expected a bedroom, bathroom, and possibly a sitting-room to themselves will be glad to sleep on a truckle bed, to the sounds of concertinas, mouth harmoniums, and patter dances from the "wards" below. There is no such thing as dressing for dinner, as the girls of the house are usually in nurse's uniform, and go back on duty as soon as the meal is over. It is still somewhat of a shock to the unprepared bachelor, for instance, to come upon a former partner, the eldest daughter of the house, scrubbing the floor of a housemaid's pantry, now used as a ward kitchen, or to meet the second, a former society beauty carrying piles of greasy dishes down the long gallery to "wash up." But such things are now common sights of the country house.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ERZERUM CAPITULATES.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

FRENCH AIR RAID IN MACEDONIA.

SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY REOPENED.

Erzerum has been taken by the Russians after five days of unprecedented assault.

The Russians continue a successful offensive elsewhere in the Caucasus and have dislodged the Turks from a series of mountainous positions in the region of the Black Sea littoral throwing them back across the River Vitizesu.

Sir Douglas Haig reports reciprocal artillery bombardment and heavy grenade fighting in Flanders on Wednesday. Fighting continues.

The French have recaptured more ground at Tahure.

Thirteen French aeroplanes dropped 158 bombs on the town and camps of Strumnitza, causing fires.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons said that the air service at the front was one of the glories of British arms. The expansion of the air service had been prodigious.

Mr. Lansing has informed the German Ambassador that Germany's threat to sink armed merchantmen without warning reopened the entire question of submarine warfare.

It is stated that Mr. Asquith on Monday will ask for a vote of credit of possibly 400 millions; the largest in history.

General Botha in a speech, said that about 17,000 Union soldiers were in the field and there would possibly be more shortly.

LT-COL. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The fact that Mr. Churchill is a Lieut.-Colonel was mentioned by Mr. Tennant in the Commons yesterday evening.

FRESH VOTE OF CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Mr. Asquith on Monday will ask for a vote of credit of possibly 400 millions the largest in history.

FALL OF ERZERUM.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

FALL OF ERZERUM.

CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

FORTS SUCCESSIVELY STORMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

A telegram from Petrograd announces that the Russians have taken Erzerum.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telelgraphed to the Tsar:—

"God has accorded the valiant troops of our army in the Caucasus such great help that Erzerum has been taken after five days of unprecedented assault. I am inexpressively happy to inform your Majesty of this victory."

BEFORE THE FALL.

FIERCE BAYONET ONSLAUGHTS.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.

The forts captured by the Russians at Erzerum belong to the outer line comprising fifteen forts situated on heights varying from four to sixteen miles from the citadel. The intervening ground is marshy.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

There are still no details regarding the fall of Erzerum.

A Petrograd communiqué refers to fighting immediately preceding the fall and says that 70 guns, besides munitions and prisoners were captured when nine forts belonging to the covering position of Deveboynu were taken.

Fighting in the last stages of these, was desperate, the Turks only yielding to fierce bayonet onslaughts.

The communiqué adds that this success is now being developed despite rigorous cold and local obstacles.

The southern part of Erzerum is already in flames. The Turks are hurrying up troops from the west and south to attempt to relieve the fortress.

The Russians continue a successful offensive elsewhere in the Caucasus and have dislodged the Turks from a series of mountainous positions in the region of the Black Sea littoral throwing them back across the river Vitizesu.

EXCELLENT MORAL EFFECT

ON TURKISH RESISTANCE IN ARMENIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Russia's capture of Erzerum is welcomed enthusiastically. It may mean that Turkish resistance in Armenia is broken for good and will have an excellent moral effect on the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Persia.

RUSSIAN EUROPEAN FRONT.

TACTICAL PLANS DEVELOPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Military correspondent says that Uscieczko is scarcely a favourable point for the Russians to deploy and turn the enemy from his positions on the Dniester and anticipates endeavours to force a passage at other points between Uscieczko and Zaleszczyki.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that for the present fighting over practically the whole Russian European front is mainly directed to securing tactical advantages for the development of future plans.

The spring thaw and overflowing rivers prevent fighting in the region of the Pinsk marshes, where the Germans are drilling troops in full view of the Russians and are devoting special care to maxim commands, whereon the Germans mainly rely, not only in their operations against their enemies, but for the maintenance of their own discipline.

The Kaiser is reported to have declared: "Our whole safety lies in the maintenance of iron discipline. If Germany is to overcome her foes she must excel her best."

Another of the Kaiser's saying is: "This war is such a terrible strain upon the Germans, that it is impossible to rely upon personal patriotism or the sense of duty of soldiers, it is upon picked men and maxim commands that generals rely to maintain discipline."

YPRES OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY GRENADE FIGHTING.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says there was reciprocal artillery bombardment and heavy grenade fighting during the past twenty-four hours between the Ypres Commines Canal and the Ypres Commines railway. Fighting continues. Otherwise the day was quiet on the whole British front.

"INTERNATIONAL TRENCH."

FREQUENTLY CHANGES HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué adds: The capture of six hundred yards of our front line reported yesterday was preceded by a heavy bombardment and the explosion of five mines which rendered the trenches untenable.

The attacks extended over four thousand yards of front, but were repulsed everywhere else, the enemy losing considerably.

The captured trench has frequently changed hands during the past year and hence is called the "International trench."

ENEMY WORKS AND CONVOYS SHELLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The communiqué says enemy works and supply convoys were shelled at various points. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

GROUND RECAPTURED AT TAHURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The communiqué says we have recaptured more ground at Tahure.

ENTENTE'S ASSURANCES TO BELGIUM.

COMPLETE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, Feb. 16.

The Italian Minister and the representative of Japan associated themselves with the assurances given to the Belgian Foreign Minister by the Russian Minister on behalf of the Entente, that hostilities would not cease before Belgium's political and economic independence was restored and a liberal indemnity paid and that the Entente would aid Belgium's commercial and financial recovery.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

OPERATIONS REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 15.

In the Lords, Lord Kitchener reviewing the operations announced that although the Indians had been withdrawn from France, the British forces had been materially increased by eight divisions of the new army.

Adequate preparations had been made for the thretened invasion of Egypt.

Lord Kitchener said that General Alymer was awaiting further reinforcements before advancing.

He mentioned how seriously the numbers immediately obtainable under the Derby scheme had been affected by exemptions, and said he hoped soon to be able to reassure the House regarding the chances of obtaining the numbers required.

TRYING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

DAILY ALLOWANCE BY GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

An Order in Council grants a daily climate allowance of three shillings for commissioned officers, one shilling for warrant officers, and six pence for the ship's company of vessels employed for more than ten days in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, between the thirty-third and fiftieth meridians.

The Order takes effect from 1st June, 1915.

BRITISH AIR SERVICES.

PRODIGIOUS EXPANSION.

GLORIOUS WORK AT THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Commons to-day discussed an amendment to the Address regretting that the Speech from the Throne did not mention measures to strengthen the air services.

Mr. Tennant said that the air service was intended to be offensive not defensive but protected vulnerable points. The naval aircraft was watching the coast and the army aircraft land. Sir Percy Scott was still in command of air gunnery but was now under the War Office.

Mr. Balfour said that the air service at the front was one of the glories of British arms. He denied that the present position as regards defence was the outcome of a policy of drift. The expansion of the air service had been prodigious but the problem was largely one of supplying materiel which was still behind and though every nerve had been strained.

Looking back he regretted that we did not develop the Zeppelin tye. The Admiralty was doing what it could to remedy the matter but there was no immediate probability of overtaking the enemy's ten year start.

The amendment was withdrawn.

AIR RAID ON STRUMNITZA.

158 BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 17.

Thirteen French aeroplanes dropped 158 bombs on the town and camps of Strumnitza causing fires.

All returned undamaged.

RUMANIA'S DECISIVE MOMENT.

HESITATING POLICY CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London February, 16.—The Bucharest paper "Adeverul" attributes the following remarks to the Kaiser during his Nish visit:—

"If Roumania does not credit the fate of Belgium because that country is remote, I hope she is not blind to the spectacle of Serbia. If that fails to awaken her from her dreams we have sufficient troops to throw across the Danube, the distance from the Danube to Bucharest is only thirty-seven miles."

The organ of the German Legation at Bucharest affirms without fear of contradiction that the decisive moment for Roumania has come. The possibility of a hesitating policy is over, for one of the belligerents wants to know Roumania's decision and demands an immediate reply.

M. Jonescu interviewed by the "Petit Parisien," said we made a mistake in not intervening simultaneously with Bulgaria. I hope we shall not repeat the mistake and cringe before German threats. The opinion of the country is unanimous and the army is full of confidence. Germany will become a protector or an implacable enemy. It rests with us to make an alliance with Russia who is allied to the Liberal Powers.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

VARIOUS SEPARATE PEACE REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February, 16th.—The "Standard's" Athens correspondent says that the report which emanated from Stockholm a fortnight ago to the effect that Bulgaria was desirous of changing her policy in favour of the Entente is now consolidated into statements of definite political negotiations.

Bulgaria and Turkey, however, are now colonies in the hands of the German, who could before being compelled to retire exact a terrible retribution for any breach of faith.

The Athens correspondent of the "Exchange Agency" says that in Entente circles it is confirmed that Bulgaria has made overtures for a separate peace.

The "Central News" correspondent at Athens says that the Bulgarian legation denies that Bulgaria is attempting to make terms with Serbia through the Swedish Government.

The "Times" Balkan correspondent wiring from Bucharest says, that the influx of German troops into Turkey continues steadily. It is kept secret as far as possible owing to the suspicion wherewith the mass of Turks regard the Germans.

The foregoing and all other reports touching a separate peace for Bulgaria and Turkey should be read with reserve and due regard to the practical difficulties of obtaining reliable news as regards enemy countries.

Nevertheless surprises are always possible in connection with Balkan politics.

U. S. AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

NEW ORDER REOPENS THE CONTROVERSY.

LUSITANIA AGREEMENT NOT TO BE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Count Bernstorff had a conference with Mr. Lansing relative to the advisability of postponing the application of Germany's submarine order with a view to further negotiations.

Count Bernstorff said that Germany did not intend to sink liners.

Mr. Lansing welcomed this statement and added that Germany's threat to sink armed merchantmen without warning reopened the entire question of submarine warfare.

The Lusitania agreement could not be finally accepted until the United States had determined whether anything in it was in conflict with the new submarine policy.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES ASTONISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Prior to the conversation between Count Bernstorff and Mr. Lansing, the former presented the draft of the final German Lusitania Note embodying the verbal changes suggested by the American Government also another draft suggested by the German Government.

Mr. Lansing's announcement that the submarine controversy has been reopened, has astonished the diplomatic and other circles as the morning papers announced that the Lusitania question had been settled.

DAMAGED DUTCH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Dutch steamer Bandoeng, Batavia for Rotterdam, is being towed into North. fleet damaged.

STEAMER SUNK OFF EAST COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The steamer Tergestea has been sunk off the East Coast. The crew were landed.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

NEW COMMANDER APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

... LONDON, Feb. 16.

The opinion is expressed that the recent liveliness on the part of the German fleet is due to the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief in succession to Admiral Pohl, who was recently reported to have been removed from command, and to the commissioning of new vessels.

There was similar activity last Spring when Admiral Pohl was appointed.

GENL. BOTHA AND THE WAR.

17,000 UNION SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, General Botha emphasised his absolute loyalty to the Empire. He was prepared if necessary to take up arms and do his utmost successfully to conclude the war.

About seventeen thousand Union soldiers were in the field and there would possibly be more shortly. Hitherto two and a half millions had been spent by the Union for war purposes.

TERRITORIALS AND FOREIGN SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

... The Kent territorial officers who signed for home service have been officially informed that they must undertake the obligation for foreign service or resign their commissions.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

FRESH CATASTROPHE THREATENED.

RUPTURE OF DYKES INEVITABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

A storm which has lasted two days again threatens the districts of the Zuider Zee, especially Monnikendam.

Hundreds of workmen were toiling throughout the night to prevent a fresh breach in the dyke, but huge waves toppling over the dyke swept off the material immediately it was laid down.

It is feared that two-thirds of Monnikendam will be under water if the storm continues. The water is already reaching the houses at Purmerend, Neckerstraat and Spoordyk.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.

A north-west storm is imperilling Holland. Waters are rushing in at Monnikendam and the inhabitants are again evacuating Volendam. The railway dyke between Purmerend and Vostzaan has been destroyed and a fresh catastrophe is threatened. Large forces of troops are striving to stem the floods. The rupture of the dykes at Aalsmeer near Amsterdam appears inevitable. It would involve several polders.

SOLDIERS AND DISEASE.

QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 17.

Replying to a Labour amendment to the Address in the Commons demanding pensions for those who contracted disease while serving with the colours, Mr. Forster announced that Government had established a new body to deal with such cases which were outside the limits of pensions warrants.

The Labour members declared themselves unsatisfied and intimated that they would again press the matter.

PRICES OF FOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Board of Trade "Labour Gazette" states that the prices of food in Great Britain have increased by 47 per cent. as compared with 83 in Germany and 112 in Austria.

S R WILFRID LAWSON RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 17.

The Commoner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, has resigned disapproving the Government's war policy.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BROOKLYN.

LOSS OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

A fire, believed to be of an incendiary character, has destroyed the steamers Bolton Castle and Pacific, and scores of scows and lighters, together with nine hundred feet of the pier at Brooklyn. The steamers were loading for Vladivostok.

The explosion of the boilers forced the seamen to jump into the water. Over twenty-five firemen of the Bolton Castle are missing. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

VESSELS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The owners of the Bolton Castle and the Pacific state that both vessels have been saved but are seriously damaged. The pier was destroyed. Thirteen Chinamen are missing. The fire was not incendiary but was due to electric wires.

INCENDIARISM AT TORONTO.

AMERICAN CLUB DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Feb. 17.

Following an explosion in the top storey of a building a fire destroyed the American Club here. Two persons one of whom is an American, perished and two were injured. Incendiarism is suspected and two eighteen pound shells have been found. The firemen heard three explosions. Indignation is intense.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

LADY HARDINGE'S SCHEME.

OPENED BY VICEROY AT DELHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women in New Delhi to-day in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage including Lady Willingdon, Lord Carmichael, Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Maharajas of Gwalior, Patiala, Bikaner and Jhind, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Kotah, General Sir Shumshere Jung of Nepal, members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other leading residents.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis in asking the Viceroy to open the College said:—Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Managing Committee, allow me to express the sense of our indebtedness to you for the honour you have done us in consenting to formally open to-day. "The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women and the Training School for Nurses at Delhi," and, at the same time, to express our gratification at having been able to push on the work in such a way that it has been possible to arrange for its formal opening prior to your Excellency's departure from India.

GENESIS OF THE SCHEME.

Before asking your Excellency to perform the ceremony, it is as well perhaps that I should say a few words as regards the genesis of the scheme. In 1912, her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge, when enquiring into the reasons why so few Indian women of the better class had adopted the profession of medicine, was impressed by the fact that no medical college existed in India exclusively for women, where women could be taught by women and where they could obtain the higher degrees in medicine, and that, consequently, the higher medical education of women was conducted by male professors in mixed classes at men's colleges. Her Excellency very rightly concluded that this was the true reason why women of the right type did not come forward in sufficient numbers. Accordingly she formulated a scheme with a view to remedying this state of affairs by providing in India the necessary machinary for the higher medical education of Indian women, and she proposed to establish at Delhi a College with its attached hospital in which women would be taught by women to attend on women. She also proposed to attach to the College and Hospital a separate institution for the training of nurses.

THE DONATIONS.

After going carefully into the matter, a rough calculation was made which showed that the initial cost necessary for,—(1) a college of 100 students (2) a hospital of 150 beds, and (3) a training school for 50 nurses, would come to about fifteen lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the value of the site. It was further estimated that the annual maintenance charges would amount approximately to one lakh of rupees a year. On these lines her Excellency made a personal appeal to her friends amongst the Ruling Chiefs by whom donations were promised to the amount approximately of 15½ lakhs. The names of these donors and the amounts of their donations will be found on a marble tablet in the entrance hall of the College. They are as follows:—The Maharaja of Jaipur, Rs. 3,00,000; the Maharaja of Gwalior, Rs. 2,00,000; the Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 1,25,000; the Nizam of Hyderabad, Rs. 1,00,000; the Maharaja of Baroda, Rs. 1,00,000; the Maharaja of Udaipur, Rs. 1,00,000; the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Rs. 1,00,000; the Maharao of Kotah, Rs. 1,00,000; Maharani of Hutwa, Rs. 1,00,000; the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, Rs. 58,437; the Maharaja of Indore, Rs. 50,000; the Begum of Bhopal, Rs. 30,000; the Dowager Maharani and the Maharani of Gwalior, Rs. 30,000; the N. M. Wadia Trust, Rs. 25,000; the Dowager Begum Aga Khan, Rs. 20,000; Other donors, Rs. 1,00,000.

In addition to this, his Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir agreed to give an annual subscription of Rs. 3,500, and the Government of India undertook to make a grant of one lakh of rupees per annum towards the expenses of upkeep. Whilst the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund promises to defray the cost of the salaries of three Medical Women of the Women's Medical Service for India who will fill professorial chairs. They also guarantee to present annually to the students 18 Central Committee scholarships of Rs. 25 each. These gifts represent an annual donation of about Rs. 20,000. Accordingly a Managing Committee having been constituted, plans and designs were prepared by Mr. Begg and the estimates compiled by Captain Graeme under the supervision of Mr. Keeling; thus rendering it possible for her Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the new Medical College on the 17th March, 1914,—a few days before her departure for England, from which country, alas, she never returned. Since then work has been pushed steadily on, and thanks to the labours of Messrs Begg and Glenn and Sardar Narain Singh, we are to-day in a position to ask your Excellency to open the Institution.

FURTHER ENDOWMENTS WANTED.

In addition to the original donations, we have recently received a sum of one lakh of rupees as the Punjab Memorial to her Excellency, and this sum has been allotted to the construction of the splendid outpatients department which, when completed, will be the best of its kind in India. Bihar and Orissa too has sent us Rs. 30,000 as their share towards the Lady Hardinge Memorial, and this sum will be allocated to the construction of the cottage wards. We fear, however, that, even with this addition, we shall not have enough money to complete the whole scheme, the revised estimate for which now comes to nearly twenty-two lakhs of rupees. In addition to this, an extra amount of approximately 2½ lakhs is required in order to provide furniture, equipment, teaching appliances etc., so that the total expenditure may be taken roughly to be between twenty-four and twenty-five lakhs. It is also doubtful whether the grants of one lakh of rupees per annum by the Government of India and of Rs. 20,000 by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund as well as the Rs. 3,500 promised by his Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir will suffice to meet the recurring charges. Further subscriptions and endowments are, therefore, urgently required, and I may mention here that, had Lady Hardinge lived it was her intention to appeal to the general public for the support of this scheme which is intended for the benefit not merely of Delhi and the Delhi Province but of the whole of India. Her Excellency was of opinion that India's most pressing problem at the present day is how to secure a healthy and happy population, and she regarded this College as a pioneer institution which would ultimately lead to the wide diffusion of medical and sanitary knowledge by training Indian women of the proper class as doctors, health officers and nurses.

AFFILIATION TO PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The College buildings and hostels are now complete whilst the outpatients department and one of the hospital blocks are far advanced. No difficulty is anticipated, therefore, as regards the commencement of tutorial work in September next by which time we hope to be in a position to commence the training of students for the regular degrees of M.B., M.D., etc. I may mention in this connection that we have already secured affiliation to the Punjab University as follows with effect from 1st September:—(a) In the Science Faculty for the Intermediate Courses in Biology, Physics and Chemistry and the additional test in Chemistry; and (b) In the Medical Faculty for the course for the First Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

Meanwhile scholarships are being given to approved candidates to enable them to complete their preliminary educational studies and obtain certificates recognised by the General Medical Council as entitling them to registration as medical students.

Before closing I must mention a few other contributions which have been made to this College. The first is that of their Highness the Maharani Sahiba and the Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur who have contributed a sum of Rs. 7,500 for the marble flooring of the entrance hall of the College as a token of the affectionate regard in which they both held Lady Hardinge's memory. A scroll to this effect has been inserted in the middle of the pavement. I must mention also that the Hon. Maharaja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur has presented a sum of Rs. 5,150 for a scholarship to be called the Maharani of Nashipur's Lady Hardinge's Memorial Scholarship which will be of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem and will be awarded annually to a student of the first year whose work, in the opinion of the teaching staff, shows most promise. I may also mention that Rai Bahadur Narain Singh has made a gift of Rs. 17,000 for the provisions of special quarters for Sikh girls in the hostel, and he has also presented a piano of the value of Rs. 1,300 for the general use of all students in the common recreation room. Lastly, I have to announce that Dewan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, Finance Minister of Alwar, has presented Rs. 4,560 in order to found a gold medal as a memorial to her Excellency, this medal to be awarded to the student who most distinguishes herself in preliminary scientific subjects in the first year class. The very artistic design was drawn by Mr. Foster, Assistant Architect in the office of the Architect to the Government of India, and the die was engraved by Mr. Fyon of London. We trust that your Excellency will allow us to present to you the first impression that has been struck off this die both as a memento of this occasion and as a slight acknowledgement on our behalf of all that is owed by this institution and by India generally to her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge's love for the women of this country.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon yesterday evening visited St. George's Hospital and the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Col. Jay Gould, Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is reverting to Military employ for duty in Mesopotamia in connection with the formation of an advanced medical store depot and as Red Cross agent for the Indian Council of the St. John Association. He will be succeeded at Simla by Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, Medical Storekeeper to the Government in Calcutta.

REHATSEK FUND CHARITIES.

The well-known professor and antiquarian Professor Edward Rehatsek left with Mr. N. V. Mandlik Rs. 38,000 worth Government Promissory Notes, the interest of which is to be spent annually for the benefit of Primary Education. Last year Mr. Mandlik was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among the following Institutions:—

Patriotic Institution, Rs. 50; Rokde Free School, Rs. 75; Miss Hillard School for the Blind, Rs. 60; Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School (through Mr. R. V Desai) Rs. 100; Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. R. V. Desai), Rs. 50; East Indian Association Schools, Rs. 50; Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Rs. 150; Indo British Institution, Rs. 75; Parsi Girls' School Association (through Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A.), Rs. 75; Society for the Promotion of Education amongst the Masses, Rs. 100; Nargol Primary School (through Mr. Rustomji P. Jehangir), Rs. 400; The Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rs. 40; Total Rs. 1,225.

Mr. Mandlik thanks the several gentlemen for their kind help and advice in the distribution of the sum.

ERZERUM.

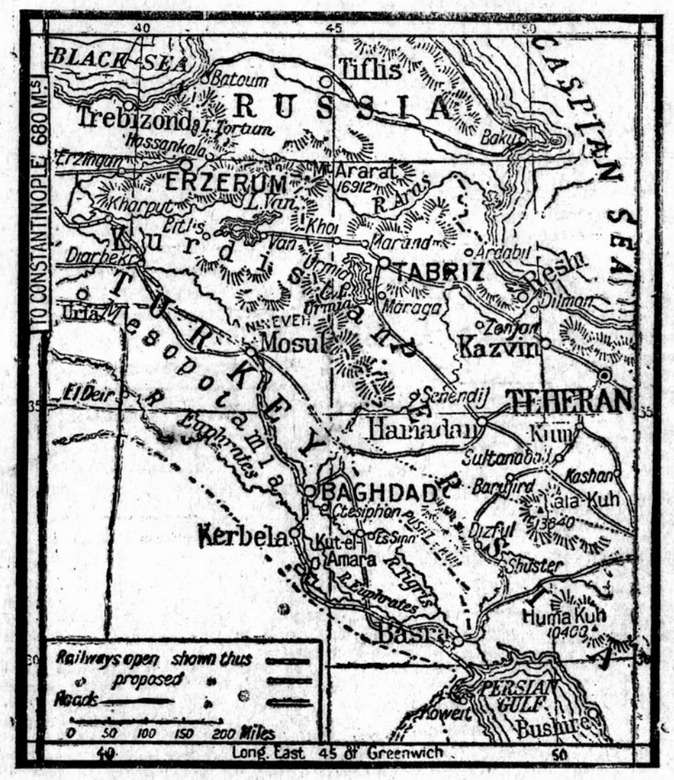
THE FALLEN FORTRESS.

KEY TO ARMENIA.

"Erzerum" means "the fortress of Rome." In the days when a European Empire governed Asia Minor, when Rome or Constantinople kept the peace from the Euphrates to the Atlantic, Erzerum was the great fortress of the north-eastern frontier, writes the "Daily Telegraph." When the Eastern Empire began to crumble under the blows of Islam Erzerum fell. For some seven hundred years Turkish sentries have watched upon its ramparts. It was a great fortress fifteen centuries ago; it is a fortress of importance in this worldwide war. Arms and tactics, all the methods of war have been utterly transformed, but the centres of strategy remain unchanged.

The immediate importance of Erzerum consists in the fact that it commands the only way by which Russia and Turkey can get at each other. It is true that on this Caucasian front the Russo-Turkish frontier is some 700 miles long. But you might as well ask an army to advance on a broad front across Switzerland as look for military operations all along the line from the Black Sea to the Caucasus. The whole country is a jumble of mountains, through which movement is only possible upon a very few tracks. There is indeed, only one road across the frontier by which large armies can be supplied, and that is the ancient trade route from Erzerum to Kars. It will not be forgotten that almost exactly a year ago we had news of heavy fighting upon this front. The operations began with a Turkish offensive, and ended in a Turkish disaster. Then, as now, the heavy fighting was between Kars and Erzerum. This is not the result of chance or lack of strategic resource but geographical necessity. Armies can only fight where their feet will take them—and their food.

STRATEGIC POSITION OF ERZERUM.



THE CAUCASUS COMMUNICATIONS.

We speak of the Caucassian front, and it is probable that many people reading in the Russian communiques of bitter cold think of the great peaks of the Caucasus, Elbruz and the rest, and imagine the fighting among the vast gorges of that range. But the Russo-Turkish frontier is many miles south of the Caucasus. Even Tiflis, the Russian base, is well to the south of those mountains. Kars, the great Russian frontier fortress, is still farther to the south. The snow amidst which the Russians have forced their advance is the snow of the passes of Armenia. It is true that the range of the Caucasus has its influence upon the operations, but only by complicating the Russian communications. The mountains of the Caucasus form one of the strongest barrias in the world. The only true parallel is to be found in the Himalayas. To this day, though Russia has held important territory south of the mountains for nearly a century, they are pierced by only one road, the famous "Georgian road" through the centre which threads its way by one of the wonders of the world, the cleft 5,000ft. deep, called the Gorge of Dariel, which the Romans knew as the Caucasian Gates. There is indeed a railway between Trans-Caucasia and European Russia, but it avoids the great range by winding along the shore of the Caspian Sea, and so worming its way to the oilfields of Baku. By this one line all heavy traffic for the Russian army must come. On the south of the Caucasus, a railway built for the Caspian oil connects Baku with the Black Sea port of Batoum. This line passes through Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, and thence a branch line diverges to the fortress of Kars. Two years ago an extension was completed to Sarikamish, on the frontier. Thus the Russians found themselves with a rail-head on the frontier line just in time for this war. But it is only by this scanty and roundabout system that their Caucasian army can make any use of railway transport.

THE ARMENIAN PLATEAU.

In this matter, however, they are far more fortunate than the Turks. There is no railway in Asia Minor which comes within hundreds of miles of the Russian frontier. Everything brought by land, munitions, supplies, men, must be delayed by weeks of marching over mountain tracks. There is indeed, an alternative. So far as Turkish shipping is adequate, the armies on the frontier can be reinforced by sea. The considerable port of Trebizond is only a few days distant from Erzerum. But Turkish communications by sea have been much harassed by Russian flotillas. The great destruction of shipping along the northern coast of Asia Minor which the Russians announced some little time ago probably has some connection with the collapse of the Turkish resistance on the frontier.

To understand the campaign it is necessary to appreciate the nature of the Armenian plateau of which Erzerum is the chief city. Erzerum itself stands 6,000ft. above the sea, and yet it is a city of the plain. Not far away the round mass of Mount Ararat rises to a height of 17,000ft. 1,000ft. above Mount Blanc. Armenia is a tangle of mountains among which rather dreary stretches of plain and broad, fertile valleys lie isolated each from the other. A system of communication over its peaks or through its gorges would tax the resources of modern engineering. All through history it has been difficult to weld together or to govern from any centre. The country seems destined for the home of isolated or hostile tribes, full of refuges for the persecuted or the persecutor not easily to be permeated by any law or civilisation.

FORTRESS OF ERZERUM.

Erzerum covers the one great highway which penetrates into Armenia from Russian territory. If you wish to estimate the rigour of the weather in the recent fighting, you may note that 22deg. is a common winter minimum, even in the plain. Through this plain the Russian cavalry have been advancing upon the town. The Turkish forces beaten at Lake Tortum were some fifty miles away, and to reach Erzerum again must traverse mountain paths deep in snow. No doubt the Russian advance is being pressed along various tracks which converge on the city, but all fighting must depend upon the main road. The distance by this highway from Kars to Erzerum is some 140 miles. There is some open ground just by the frontier at Sarikamish. Thence the road winds through a mass of mountain country, ravine, and peak alike, now deep in snow. The "position of Koprikoi," which seems to have been captured and abandoned at the double, is upon the head waters of the river Araxes. A little farther on the road crosses the water-shed and comes into the valley of the Euphrates, upon which stands Erzerum. Hassan Kale, another line of defence, lies at the opening out of the plain. The third position from which the Turks were hurried was Develi Boyun. The name, which means "camel's neck" indicates its character. It is a broad ridge of ground, a little east of Erzerum, running across the road. Forts were constructed upon it long before the war, and it was understood that these formed an essential part of the defences of Erzerum. A year ago or more we heard of German officers reorganising the fortifications and the mounting of new guns. It is sufficiently obvious that the transport of heavy artillery and its ammunition to Erzerum, whether for defence or attack, must be a difficult matter. Without the aid of modern guns the capture of the Develi Boyun ridge would not necessarily involve the fall of the town. In 1877 the Russians carried the position, but failed to take Erzerum. A little later, however, they occupied the town during an armistice as a hostage for Turkey's good faith, surrendering it again under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

The original importance of Erzerum was due to commerce as well as war. It was a centre of communication between East and West as well as a fortress to ward off the barbarian. Trebizond, as we have seen, is less than a week's march distant, and from Trebizond the way lies open by water-borne traffic into the heart of Europe. Upon the other side, caravan routes radiate into Syria and Persia and the Far East. The city has for centuries been an emporium of Oriental carpets and other fabrics. It has small interest to the traveller. You wander by tortuous streets through an odorous congeries of drab grey houses, which are unrelieved by a touch of brighter colour. There is hardly a building worth a second glance, and from end to end of the place not a single tree. The people offer you more entertainment than the town. It is guessed that there are 80,000 in Erzerum, and someone has said that they all speak different languages. If this is too grotesque an exaggeration, if the variety of speech and race and costume in the bazaars of Erzerum does not rival the wonders of Tiflis and if Erzerum lacks, as certainly it does, the piquant contrasts of Tiflis, camels jostling electric trams, at least it offers an epitome of the trading races of the Near East, Jews, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, Arabs, and heaven knows what of hybrids, with the truculent Kurd as an omnipresent menace.

50 YEARS AT THE CALCUTTA BAR.

DINNER TO MR WILLIAM JACKSON.

An interesting dinner as given at the United Services Club on Frida evening by barrister friends to Mr. William Jackson, in honour of the completion of his fifty years' practice at the Calcutta bar. Mr. Jackson had refused a Bar dinner, so the hosts who entertained him were thirty of his personal friends. The list with dates of call. was:—Messrs. T. R. Stokoe (President) Inner Temple, January 26th, 1872; Eardley Norton, Lincoln's Inn, May 10th, 1876; W. C. Graham, Lincoln's Inn, April 21st, 1880; Syed A. Ahmad, Inner Temple, May 11th, 1881; W. R. Donogh, Inner Temple, May 11th, 1881; M. Zorab, Middle Temple, January 28th, 1889; W. C. Gregory, Inner Temple, May 11th, 1889; J. E. Bagram, Gray's Inn, November 17th, 1890; S. C. Mookerjee, Lincoln's Inn, November 17th, 1891; Syed Hasan Imam Middle Temple, June 29th, 1892; F. K. Dobbin, Inner Temple, January 18th, 1893; H. D. Bose, Lincoln's Inn, November 19th, 1894; N. M. Chatterjee, Middle Temple, November 19th, 1894; M. R. Mehta, Middle Temple, May 8th, 1895; T. Thornhill, King's Inn Trinity Term, 1895; H. B. Hannah, Inner Temple, June 30th, 1897; K. N. Chaudhuri, Lincoln's Inn, June 30th, 1897; Syed A. A. Asghar, Middle Temple, January 26th, 1900; G. M. Falkner, Lincoln's Inn, June 19th 1901; J. Camell, Middle Temple, January 27th, 1902; C. E. Bagram, Inner Temple, June 24th, 1903; B. L. Mitter, Lincoln's Inn, June 15th, 1904; Syed S. Ahmad, Gray's Inn, January 26th, 1905; M. N. Basu, Middle Temple, July 5th, 1905; K. N. Mazumdar, Gray's Inn, June 12th, 1907; R. A. Baxter, Middle Temple, November 18th 1907; F. St. R. Surita, Lincoln's Inn, July 1st, 1908; W. M. Cubitt, Inner Temple, November 17th, 1910; S. C. Sen, Lincoln's Inn, November 17th, 1910; M. Waliulhuq Gray's Inn, January 26th 1914. Mr. Stokoe presided and among those present were the Hon. Syed Ashranuddi Ahmed and Mr. R. A. Baxter came specially from Bihar to attend.

Particular interest attaches to the menu card which bore on the cover the words: "William Jackson, Leader of the Calcutta Bar, called June 9th, 1865, Middle Temple. In affectionate remembrance of fifty years' splendid advocacy. "Insigne maestis praesidium reis." February 11th, 1916." Inside was a cartoon by that versatile barrister, Mr. H. B. Hannah, depicting Mr. Jackson as a taxi-cab driver with his car and bearing the inscription "First on the rank, Sir." Within was the following appreciation in verse from the pen of Mr. Eardley Norton.

Through the thin mists of fifty years
You stand for all that makes our Bar
The stay against official jeers,
The pride of men who were and are.

In your brave hands its fame was safe
, Its proud traditions fresh and sure,
Inviolate from the chains which chafe
The baits which tempt, the bribes which lure.

Men strive for stars and kindred chaff,
Men built on miscroscopie, plan.
Your's is a nobler eqitaph,
"Here lies the larger gentleman."

What higher praise can Envy grudge,
What cleaner records lawyers show
Than yours who never feared a Judge
Nor stooped to trick or wound a foe?

Still at injustice all aflame
As though a boy with your first brief,
We rise to toast your honoured name,
Impulsive, generous, dear old Chief.
E. N.

Great cordiality prevailed and the dinner proved a distinct success.

The death occurred at Ripon Hospital, Simla, yesterday morning of Mr. G. J. Welch, the well-known house agent of Simla.

"NO THOUGHT OF SURRENDER."

MONTENEGRIN PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

GAINING TIME TO JOIN UP SCATTERED FORCES.

Mr. A. West, the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent at Milan wired on January 23 as follows:—

King Nicholas, with his son, Prince Peter of Montenegro, has arrived in Rome from Brindisi en route for Lyons.

His son, Prince Mirko, has remained behind as the defender of Scutari with General Martinovits's Allied army.

The whereabouts of Prince Danilo is unknown. He is said to be still sojourning in Italy with his consort.

The Montenegrin Consulate in Rome, which on the occasion of the fall of Mount Lovchen declared that King Nicholas would never yield to Austria, issues another brief communiqué as follows:—

"In face of persisitent statements in the Press this official mouthpiece of Montenegro affirms that neither capitulations nor earlier peace negotiations with Austria have ever taken place."

The "Tribuna" publishes a conversation with a Montenegrin notable accompanying Queen Milena to Italy, according to whom all information emanating from Albania correspondents depicting King Nicholas as desiring peace parleys with Austria are quite inaccurate, though they account for the pressure from which General Martinovits sought to escape.

NO "SHAMEFUL SURRENDER."

"The truth is that the whole of the Montenegrin officialdom, army, and nation were forced to yield before the overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy, but, while demanding an armistice, would never have accepted a shameful surrender. The defence of Mount Lovchen was under the command of Princes Mirko and Peter, who had 5,000 men at their disposal, besides the French and Serbian contingents.

"What paralysed us was the enemy's terrific artillery assault. Two hundred cannon of every calibre vomited volcanic fire against us, shaking all the buildings of Cetinje as by an earthquake, shattering to fragments every window in the capital. Heavy as were our losses they were fewer than the enemy's if the limited number of our forces be taken into consideration.

"Believe me, the sufferings our little people endured surpass the limits of human resistance, but these were preferable to dishonour. It would be madness to suppose we could have submitted to certain Austrian conditions, such as handing over all our armaments, ancient and modern, internment of our combatants as well as of all the remnants of the Serbian army everywhere within our borders."

HOTEL KEEPER AS GOVERNOR.

The "Idea Nazionale" learns from San Giovanni di Medua that the local administration of Cetinje has been entrusted to a clique of Austrophile natives, including a prominent hotel-keeper, Vuko Vukotits, brother-in-law of the Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, and another intimate friend of that Minister, Radovitz, who conducted the negotiations with the Austrian Consul at Scutari for the surrender of the Malissori tribesmen and the delivery of Scutari city to the Montenegrin troops immediately after last summer's negotiations.

The informant of the above-named journal adds that the first thing that the Austrians did after their entry into Centinje was to erect a great scaffold in the big square fronting the Royal residence and the house occupied by the famous conqueror of the Turks, Voivoda Plamenats, ex-Minister of War, who has just celebrated his hundredth birthday.

The invaders have since initiated a similar regime of cruelty and terrorism to that which has distinguished their incoming elsewhere.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

M. Muskovits's statement, as telegraphed by Reuter from Rome, makes it quite clear that, to use his own words, "the negotiations and the suspension of hostilities had as their sole object to gain time in order to assure the retreat and evacuation towards Podgoritza and Scutari, to avoid impeding the movements of other Montenegrin troops on other fronts at considerable distances from Podgoritza, as well as to give time for the Serbian troops to leave Podgoritza and Scutari for Alessio and Durazzo.

"It is certain," adds the Premier, "that by this means the Austrian troops were delayed in their advance by at least a week. The newspapers have, in general, made intentionally erroneous comments, but competent Montenegrin quarters will soon be able to inform the public of the true character of the events which have taken place in Montenegro on which the public has unhappily been very ill-informed.

"The Montenegrin army, commanded by the former Prime Minister, General Vukotits, continues to struggle with the enemy with the object of joining with the Serbian army."

Death is reported at Howe of Mr. George Gillespie of Messrs. G. Gillespie and Co., of Rangoon. The deceased started business of the firm in London in 1866, then associated himself with a local firm for a considerable time and retired from the firm. In 1907 he rejoined as chairman of the directors at Home, which post he held up to the present time. He was a person of considerable business ability.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TIME-LIMIT FOR SPEECHES.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE'S PROPOSAL.

DR. SUKHIA AND LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia resumed his attack on the License Department of the Municipality. At the previous meeting he had spoken for an hour and a half and yesterday he spoke for an hour and twenty minutes on the subject. After the amendment moved by him (Dr. Sukhia) had been lost, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne rose and asked for and obtained priority for consideration of his proposition imposing a time-limit on speeches. After some discussion the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Peroze C. Sethna presiding, when consideration was resumed of the letters from Mr. Hassunbhoy Mahomedally Khambatta complaining of the action taken by the Municipality with regard to the melting of fat at premises No. 76B., Haines Road, without a license. At the previous meeting Mr. N. V. Mandlik had moved that Mr. Khambatta be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

At the outset, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said there were several omissions and inaccuracies in the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting.

The President held that the minutes were substantially correct.

Dr. Sukhia, resuming his speech said he was there to perform his duties and he did not care if by doing so he happened to alienate the sympathies of other members. Referring to the action of the License Department Dr. Sukhia said here was a case in which an attempt was made to make a ratepayer of the city responsible for the actions of the tenants of his property which was four miles away from his place of residence and who was for about nine or twelve months out of Bombay on account of his father's death whilst the melting operations seemed to have taken place.

CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

The whole incident showed great negligence on the part of the License Department which was unable to trace the tenant Maulabux Karimbux for a long time and which then served Mr. Khambatta with a notice to the effect that he would be prosecuted if the melting operations were not stopped. The crux of the question was whether the owner of a property was responsible for the actions of his tenants. And what was the treatment meted out to this man by the License Department? He was described as a "mendacious fellow," which made the speaker's blood boil with indignation (laughter). He had not even been extended the courtesy of being called a "Mister" in the correspondence, and he was persecuted by the License Department behind the back of the Commissioner. When the License Department failed to trace Maulabux they asked Mr. Khambatta to produce him, otherwise they threatened to serve him with a notice. Was it fair to call upon a ratepayer to produce another man? Was he a detective that he was asked to do this? He refused to do this and it was then that the persecution by the License Department commenced. When Maulabux was eventually traced he would not vacate the premises. Mr. Khambatta then filed an ejectment suit against the tenant in the Court of Small Causes, but the suit was dismissed. Maulabux would not vacate the premises and Mr. Khambatta was dragged to the Police Court, where the License Department asked for an exemplary sentence and he was fined Rs. 70. Mr. Khambatta thereupon appealed to the High Court for revision, and, even whilst he was doing this, the License Department again dragged him to the Police Court and asked for a fine for day-to-day. Did this not clearly show malice on the part of the Department? The High Court reversed the Magistrate's decision, and after that, could anybody deny that Mr. Khambatta's case was just and that he deserved the sympathy of every member?

NOT A TRIVIAL MATTER.

Dr. Sukhia was proceeding with his remarks, when at 4.45 p.m. seeing some members laughing and talking among themselves, he said Mr. Wadia might laugh as much as he liked and consider this a very trivial matter, but, he added Mr. Wadia was not a representative of the ratepayers and therefore could not be expected to understand their feelings.

Mr. J. A. Wadia objected to the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia, who, he said, had done him injustice. He had not said a word and it was Mr. Tod who had made the remark. He was sure Dr. Sukhia would apologise for having unnecessarily attacked him.

Dr. Sukhia wanted to know what the remark made by Mr. Tod was.

As Mr. Wadia did not say what it was, Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Wadia had not the moral courage to repeat the remark and he (the speaker) therefore would not make an apology.

Dr. Sukhia then proceeded with his remarks, and ten minutes later he asked the President to keep the members silent, who were talking among themselves.

The President said he had appealed to the members more than once to attend to Dr. Sukhia's speech and left it to their good sense to comply with his request in the same way as he had left it the good sense of Dr. Sukhia to follow his advice in regard to confining his remarks to the four-corners of the subject. The letters which Dr. Sukhia had been quoting were before the Corporation and yet if he chose to take up the time of the Corporation by reading them he could not prevent him though he had spoken for an hour and a half on this subject at the last meeting and fifty-eight minutes at this meeting. Since there was no time-limit for speeches, the members were entirely in Dr. Sukhia's hands.

Dr. Sukhia proceeded with his remarks, when several members left the Hall for the tea room.

After making some furher remarks, Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the correspondence referred to in the Standing Committee resolution be referrd to a committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Commissioner.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji seconded the amendment.

ACCUSATION UNFOUNDED.

The Commissioner said this was a trivial matter and had been very grossly exaggerated. He was able to prove that the accusation of injustice brought forward against the Superintendent of the License Department was entirely unfounded. The facts were that as Mowlabux could not be found, the Superintendent of Licenses attempted to get the co-operation of the owner of the premises to put a stop to the melting operations. The owner constantly came to the place and therefore he knew what was going on at his premises. As he did not prevent the operations he was finally threatened with proceedings. These were subsequently taken under Section 394, which allowed such action to be taken against the owner of the premises if there was evidence to prove that he knowingly allowed such operations. He was convicted If there was any mistake about the conviction the responsibility of the mistake obviously rested on the magistrate. They could not accuse the License Department. The matter was then taken to the High Court, and Mr. Crawford came and told him there was not enough evidence on record to support the conviction. By that time the real Moulabux was found and got convicted. As it had always been his object, the Commissioner said, to render the legal proceedings of the License Department as little vexatious as possible to the public and as their object had been attained by the conviction of Moulabux, he instructed Mr. Crawford not to support the conviction at the High Court The real point was whether any injunctice had been done, and he submitted there had been none.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved another amendment simply recording the correspondence.

On being put to the vote both the amendments were rejected, only one vote and that of Dr. Sukhia was recorded in favour of Dr. Sukhia's amendment. The original proposition was then carried.

TIME-LIMIT.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne then asked and obtained priority for the consideration of the following proposition of which he had given notice:

"That the Rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay be amended by the addition of a new Rule to be numbered 10A which will read as follows:—

"No speech on the part of the mover of a Motion shall exceed 30 minutes in length and no speech by any other Councillor or by the mover when replying at the termination of a debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in length, provided always that this time limit shall only be operative when a Member has drawn the attention of the President to this Rule. On the President's attention being drawn to the time limit, he shall at once rise and take the vote of the Corporation as to whether the Speaker shall be given a further period of fifteen minutes or not. If the vote is in the negative, the Speaker shall bring his remarks to a close within such few sentences as the President may at his discretion allow, but shall not otherwise continue to address the House. If the vote is in favour of the Speaker continuing, he may address the House for a further period of fifteen minutes when the same procedure may be repeated according to whether or not the President's attention is drawn to the time limit. The speech of a mover of an amendment does not rank for a time limit of thirty minutes as in the case of the mover of a motion but only for a time limit of fifteen minutes as in the case of any other Councillor."

After moving the proposition, Mr. Milne said it was hardly necessary for him now to deal with the object of this Resolution as fully as otherwise would have been the case (Laughter). He felt that he was bringing a cup of water to the thirsty members (Laughter). He felt that every member of the Corporation, whatever might have been his feelings a few meetings ago, would now entirely agree with the object of this proposition But apart from that he wanted it to be clearly understood that he was not aiming at any one member or at any group of members. His object was a simple one. He thought that these were rules which were enforced generally in every public body in the world. There were comparatively few public bodies of any standing which carried on its business without a time-limit for speeches. When the notice of this motion was put on the agenda several members spoke to him about it. Their opinions could be divided into two groups. One was that the resolution went too far and the other which was held by a much larger number that it did not go far enough. The Corporation had not seemed to be much in favour of this rule. They ought to go about cautiously and move slowly step by step. Those who at first thought that his proposition went too far had however waived their objections to a strict time-limit, after the last meeting. As to the objection that by these rules they would be gagging the Corporation, he could hardly conceive of such an objection being raised, when they gave thirty minutes to the mover of the proposition and fifteen minutes to other speakers. It was very difficult to conceive that a longer time was required for ordinary speeches. He thought some gentlemen had not read the Resolution very closely. Their objection was based on a misconception, for there was nothing to prevent any member from speaking under this rule for hours together. It only aimed at preventing members from being continuously bored. It was not his object to stop speeches which were earnest, logical and concise, and he had heard many such speeches without being bored. If no member drew the President's attention to the time-limit the speaker could be able to continue the speech if he was making a speech which was of public importance. It was said that under these rules they were putting power into the hands of one member to constantly get up and interrupt a speaker; but he did not think that any member would interrupt an important member continuously. This Corporation had taken the lead in many civic matters in India and he thought this was a matter in which also they should lead the way. He thought most of the other bodies in India would benefit by some such rule as this to give conciseness to the proceedings. He knew that it would be said that there was a committee sitting on the matter. In answer to this he might say that the Committee had been sitting for the last five years and they had not seen its report. This was a perfectly simple matter and required no committee.

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit suggested that a speaker should be stopped from continuing his speech after the time-limit not by a bare majority as provided in the proposition but by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

Mr. Milne accepted the suggestion and the proposition was modified accordingly.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that when this question came before the committee he was strongly opposed to the imposition of a time-limit. Since then however he had received an enlightenment in the matter, and taking everything into consideration, his opposition had altogether disappeared.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Monday.

PLATFORM COMFORTS AT KURLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You were kind enough to publish a letter of one of us under the heading of "Nuisance in Trains" in your popular paper some four months ago. We had thought that by so doing the grievance will be redressed; but we are sorry to note that it is becoming more and more intolerable. We are at a loss to know what to do when railway authorities are so indifferent to the public complaints. Continuing on the subject of "platforms" from that letter we wish the correspondence passed between one of us and the railway company to be published, for the better understanding of the spirit in which the complaint was dealt with.

As far back as eight months ago (July, 1915) the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Company was drawn to the wretched state of the Kurla platforms, which were covered with coal clinkers. The D. T. Manager replied as follows:

"No. C. G. 10720, dated the 23rd September, 1915.—The Kurla platforms are covered over with coal-ashes and are uncomfortable to people without shoes on. The platforms want attention by the Engineering Department and they are attended to gradually."

Sir, at that time the platforms were covered with burnt coal, which has now turned into *fine* black powder which finds its way into the eyes of the passengers when it is disturbed by a train dashing into the station and also by wind. Above all this *fine* black coal dust deposits on the benches that are kept on the station for the use of passengers, thus making it impossible for at least clean-dressed men to use them.

After one month a reminder was sent to the D. T. Manager. Replying to the same the D. T. Manager observes in his letter:

"No. C. G. 10720, dated the 30th October, 1915.—The Engineering Department will take the Kurla platforms in hand in order of the work required to be carried there and *I have no doubt the grievance will soon be redressed.*" (The Italics are ours.) "Dadar station will also receive attention."

One more month passed when we received the following letter from the D. T. Manager:

"No. C. G. 10720, dated the 27th November, 1915.—The question of improving the surface of the Kurla platforms is receiving the consideration that it deserves."

When we read this letter we thought that the work of improving the platforms would at once begin, but though a month passed nothing was done. The black dust is so annoying to passengers that the pen has not the power to describe it. Imagine the state of those passengers who have to wait for a long time,—we mean the through passengers.

After a month and a half a reminder was sent to the D. T. Manager to which he replied as follows:

"No. C. G. 10720, dated the 13th February, 1916.—In reply to your letter, dated the 8th instant, I regret to say that the platforms cannot be altered at present. A cinder platform is the most satisfactory we can at present arrange."

Sir, mark the words "most satisfactory" from the above letter. Are not these words very annoying? Is is not "adding insult to injury" to the travelling public? Besides the same official body had in the very first letter admitted that the platforms were "uncomfortable." Will not the Railway Board look into this matter?—Yours, etc.,

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Kurla, Feb. 14, 1916.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D. 5

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG PATHANS.

ONE STABBED TO DEATH.

The Acting Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an enquiry on the body of a Pathan, named Gazi Sadatkhan, at the Coroner's Court yesterday morning.

It would appear that there had been a long-standing quarrel between a Pathan inspector in the service of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and other three Pathans who were living in the same neighbourhood. The Inspector, Sheik Subhan Sheik Samradin, had living with him three other Pathans named Abdul Baki, Rahim Mullah and Budhu Lalu, who were working in the Bombay Port Trust Railway as engine-drivers, and Sheik Subhan asked his companions to vacate the premises as his wife and child were coming down to Bombay, which lead to a quarrel between them. On Wednesday night when Sheik Subhan was returning home he was caught hold of by Rahim and Abdul took out something from his pockets. Subhan, however, managed to get himself free and ran into a neighbouring shop followed by the other two, and they were not allowed by the owner to enter the shop. Later on, at about 10 p.m. some Pathans came to Subhan's door and created a row, but Subhan remained inside. Meanwhile a Pathan named Gazi Sadatkhan, who was also living in the same neighbourhood asked them not to create a disturbance, whereupon the others got enraged and asked him what business he had to interfere in the matter. They thought it was better to handle him first and dragging him into a field close by and stabbed him in the thigh and on his left shoulder. The deceased fell down and the assailants ran away. The police went to the spot and removed the body to the morgue and arrested Budhu, Abdul Rahim, and another Pathan named Peerkhan Meerkhan yesterday morning.

At the enquiry all the four Pathans were present and in his evidence Sheik Subhan corroborated the facts stated above. From his window he saw Abdul catching the deceased and dragging him to the open space in front. The deceased was pushed by Rahim from behind and Peer Mahomed and Budhu also accompanied them. The deceased was struck by Abdul with a knife, which he raised upwards first. Peer Mahomed injured himself while running away, as he fell down. The witness said it appeared to him that the knife had a long blade as the moonlight flashed on it.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

The four Pathans were placed yesterday before the Second Presidency Magistrate, when the case was remanded.

LILLE AMMUNITION STORE EXPLOSION.

RESULT OF AN ENGLISH AIR RAID.

A graphic description of the terrible results of the recent explosion at the German ammunition stores near Lille, is told by Herr Karl Rosner, correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger." Herr Rosner was staying at an hotel at Lille, which was partly occupied by the German army staff.

"At 4.30 a.m." he writes, "a hurricane disturbed my rest. My bed was lifted up and came down a little further away. The whole house shook so that my watch fell from the marble-topped, table to the ground. Suddenly all three windows were flung wide open, the curtains fluttered, and at the same time there was a terrific roar and then the crash of glass and masonry, as if giant in his mad rage were smashing thousands of windows.

"My first thought was—'Now one of those big shells have landed in the house.'

"FRIGHTENED WOMEN CRIED."

"I sprang to the electric switch, but there was only a short flash and everything was dark again. Everything in the neighbourhood one heard the noise of crashing glass. The whole house was wide awake. Doors were opened and slammed again. Some frightened women cried. I reflected that this was no aerial bomb. I know them from experience, and against shells of heavy calibre a cellar would be of no use. The best would be to wait and see, and I went to bed again.

"That terrific roar, the cause of which I did not know! No repetition. Only the low thundering of far away field guns hammering through the night."

Some hours later Herr Rosner saw the destruction. Tens of thousands of broken windows and excited groups of inhabitants in the streets all shouting.

One cried: "An English airman has hit the ammunition depot." Another: "It was an Englishman who did it."

Later Herr Rosner learned that the accident had happened on the southern ramparts of Lille in a casemate where the ammunition of one of the pioneer detachments was stored. The guard of German Landsturm men were killed. Houses on both sides of the Rue de Douai were razed to the ground. Where once were workmen's dwellings there was nothing else but wreckage."

PETROL.

REASON FOR HIGH PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The unexpected 25 per cent. increase in the price of petrol in India is due to the heavy increase owing to war in the price of the containers in which the oil is shipped from Burma, the natural deterioration of which is rapid.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D. 4

BENGAL'S EPIDEMIC OF DACOITIES.

GANGS ACTIVE ON LAND AND RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

A few more cases of dacoities, which are reported to have been committed recently both on land and river, are being enquired into by the Police. In the first case some thirty young men raided the house of Mr. Beni Madhab Khan at Samantapara in Burdwan district and decamped with cash and jewellery. In the second case some seven or eight men attacked a country boat belonging to one Shaik Mafizuddin of Madaripur on the Arial Khan in Dacca District and took away cash and miscellaneous articles. In the third case about a dozen armed men rowed up the Salimgunge Khal (canal) in Tippera District in a boat and attacked another boat laden with jute owned by Eliahi Bux and rowed away with Rs. 400 in cash. In the fourth case Mahesh Chander Karnakar of Brahmanberia in Tippera was victimised by about a dozen men who raided his house and decamped with cash and jewellery. No clue in any of these cases is so far reported to have been obtained.

INMATES TORTURED.

Another dacoity is reported to have been recently committed in the residence of a recently committed in the residence of a landowner named Mr. Girish Chunner Rai of Marelgunge village in Khaulna District. It is stated that some 30 men armed with guns and other weapons broke into the house and tortured the inmates until the key of the iron safe was made over to them. The gang then seized Rs. 8,000 in cash and jewellery and escaped. The Criminal Investigation Department have the enquiry in hand.

FINAL WATCH AT SUVLA.

THE GENERAL LAST TO GO

A naval officer describing the evacuation of Suvla, in Gallipoli, writes under date December 20:—

We have just finished a week which had all the elements of the most acute anxiety for those in the highest command on land and sea.

So hazardous was the retreat that Sir Ian Hamilton refused—so we are credibly informed—to take the risk, saying that he could not expect to lose less than 50 per cent. of his forces, while the authorities who did undertake it expected to lose 15 per cent.

A picked body of physically fit men was left for the final retreat. These last must have been put to no small strain. One has only to imagine the feelings of those who night after night had watched the gradual shrinking of the number of those holding the first-line trenches.

UNCONSCIOUS TURKS.

Night after night we saw in the dim moonlight store ships and small transports come in—all disappearing before morning full of guns, ambulances, horses, mules, and all the stores which go to make up the equipment of a large army. Day after day we looked for some sign which might show that the Turk was conscious of what was going on. One day he was too quiet—another he was registering on our trenches.

When the fateful nights came on, Saturday and Sunday nights of December 18 and 19, and the morning of Monday, December 20, there was no element which was not in favour of our success. At a short distance from the transports and the landing place it was scarcely possible to tell that thousands of men were being carried from beaches to transports, Without lights the motor lighters moved like shadows across the water. Just a score of high-explosive shells on the beach and in the little artificial harbour, just a few shrapnel bursting over the heads of the embarking troops, even one or two common shells bursting in a lighter carrying 500 men, and a different tale would be told. The night passed without one single hitch. Not a unit failed in its appointed place. By 1 a.m. the bay was empty of all its fresh craft, and the Turk never had one thought. If he had, what a difference there would have been!

LAST MAN.

At 1.30 on Monday morning the historic retreat at Suvla began. Platoon by platoon, company by company they marched down and were embarked till at 3.30 a.m. every living being, man and animal, was taken off with the astounding loss of one man only, wounded in the thigh. The General in charge of the operation in this quarter was absolutely the last man to leave the beach off Suvla Point. Among the last men remaining were a small body of Royal Engineers. These set on fire the stores, and the result was a magnificent blaze from both sides of the bay.

So ended the final stage of the operations at Suvla and Anzac. General Birdwood, who had landed at Anzac on April 25, in command of the Australians, had for some time been in command of all operations in the Peninsula. He if none else, can look back without compunction at those months. For five of them he never left his trenches, which were themselves the sight of the Peninsula; and now as General Officer Commanding he has evacuated his positions with a retreat, gained by perfect organisation both by the Army and Navy, the brilliancy of which cannot be equalled in history.

Mr. P. B. Warburton, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore, who is leaving Lahore on transfer to Simla agency, was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Punjab Club on Wednesday evening when a large attendance of members of the club bore testimony to the popularity and esteem which Mr. Warburton enjoys in Lahore.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B33

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, February 17.)

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. Dinshah Manekji Mehta, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik, in addition to his own, from the 8th to the 25th December 1915 (both days inclusive).

Mr. D. J. Potnis, Mamlatdar of the Kumta Taluka in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. P. K. Kulkarni, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. B. B. Kulkarni, Special Head Karkun of the Bijapur Taluka in the district of Bijapur, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Shavaksha Hormasji Khasukhan to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr. Rustamji Jamshedji Dastur, deceased.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judicial Comissioner of Sind, is granted, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., takes over charge of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for three months, with permission to prefix to it the Easter Holidays and the Court's vacation up to that date.

Vice Major C. S. Lowson, M.B., I.M.S., on military duty, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, to hold administrative charge of the Yeravda Central Prison, in addition to his own duties.

Major W. S. J. Shaw, Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, to be in medical charge of the Yeravda Central Prison, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Shrinivas Rav Padki, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bail-Hongal, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan.

Mr. Vajirav Ramrav Gutikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sirsi.

Vice Mr. Vali Muhammad Hassan Ali Akhund, retired, Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Mr. K. V. Joshi.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Mr. P. R. Kapadia.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The furlough allowed to Mr. W. E. Coplestone, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is extended by four days.

Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th February, 1916.

The Rev. W. McK. Kennelly, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to be in charge of the district of Ghorpuri, in addition to his other duties, vice the Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Poona.

The Venerable C. M. Barham, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Devlali.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Devlali, to be Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu.

Bombay Light Horse.—Second-Lieutenant Alexander Edwin Baird to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th January, 1916.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Surgeon-Captain Francis Barlow Ambler resigns his commission. Dated 1st February, 1916.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Harry Thomson Gorrie to be Second-Lieutenant, vice E. M. F. Nicholson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 4th December, 1915.

Thomas Robert Alfred to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vancancy. Dated 7th January, 1916.

Errol Samuel Riley to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 13th January, 1916.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Executive Engineer, is placed on special duty in the P. W. D. Secretariat in connection with the proposed revision of the accounts system consequent on the amalgamation of the Civil and Public Works Accounts.

Mr. H. C. Crossle, Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, during the absence of Mr. Mould.

Mr. F. D. Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days from the 7th February, 1916.

Mr. N. P. Pavri to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D. Spencer.

Messrs. P. G. Bapat, LL.B., B. P. Jani, LL.B., and J. K. Tarapur, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the Bombay High Court.

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THE ANZAC EVACUATION.

A NEW ZEALAND OFFICER'S STORY.

ANXIETIES AND ANTICIPATIONS AS THE LINES THINNED.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following diary kept by a New Zealand officer during the evacuation of Anzac. It shows the anticipations and anxieties of the men concerned from day to day and the operation's astonishingly complete success.

ÆGEAN SEA, CHRISTMAS EVE, 1915.

I will continue my diary from the day I last wrote to you.

December 10.—Received reinforcements for our unit to-day, two officers and 36 men, which brings us up to war strength. This afternoon I had tea with—— (Artillery), and was astonished to learn that he was leaving immediately with some of his *personnel* and guns.

December 11.—This morning received an order to evacuate all cases from our hospital except those that will be fit to rejoin their regiments in 24 hours. Much speculation as to what is in the wind. Does this mean that we are going out? It looks like it, but it is not safe to deduce anything in the army. We hear that the Turks are putting 12in. howitzers into position, so that we may expect a warm time in the future.

December 12.—Told secretly to be ready to embark at any moment. Weather at present is dead calm; may it continue so! Much excitement in the air, as it is generally thought that Anzac is to be evacuated. It will be a terribly difficult military feat, and any hitch in the middle will mean a great disaster.

A DESPERATE BUSINESS EXPECTED.

December 13.—Evacuation of the position is now proceeding steadily, and we hear that 3,000 troops left last night. Weather to-day looks threatening, and it looks as if we were in for a storm. The landing is difficult enough, but the final evacuation will be a desperate business. The Anafarta plain already has a deserted appearance, and many of the guns have been already taken away. The Turks must surely know what is happening, and we live in the speculation of their attacking at any time This evening all our stores were transported to Walker's Ridge, where we are to embark. Transport was partly by mule trains and partly by our own stretcher-bearers.

December 14.—Dull and threatening, but fortunately a wind was blowing. The final scene when our troops are withdrawn from Anzac will be very thrilling, and the estimated casualties are 6,000 to 10,000 for which number of wounded, we learnt later preparations had been made in Lemnos. Many of our mounted troops have gone. The last Colonial troops to withdraw are to consist mainly of the old main body,—Australians and New Zealanders. The first to land and the last to leave, they have played a glorious part.

December 15.—We expected to get orders to evacuate to-night, but none have come, and we hear we go to-morrow night, the eve of the final retreat. It has been a very trying day, and to-morrow will not be less so. Our line is now precariously thin, and we have only a few cannon left, which now fire a great deal to compensate for the others If the Turks attacked strongly nothing can save a disaster. Their artillery has hardly fired at all for two days, so perhaps they also are hatching a scheme. Our warships have been firing incessantly at Helles, so perhaps they think we are going to try another assault on Achi Baba. The weather still keeps fine, and I have never studied the sky with so much apprehension, for a spell of bad weather would absolutely stop all embarkation.

THE TURK'S SURPRISING IGNORANCE

December 16.—Spent an uneventful but rather anxious night, as it seems impossible that the Turks don't realise what we are doing. So far the evacuation has gone without a hitch. To-day is again calm; the wind has subsided and it is quite calm; This morning there are four hospital ships quite close in, and several small storeships but no transports. All evacuation, of course, is done under cover of darkness. The roads and sap seem deserted, and where we are accustomed to see hundreds of troops passing only small parties now come.

December 17.—Still here, but at last have some definite orders. The final evacuation takes place on two nights, and we are to leave on the first of these. Let's hope it will be soon, as this suspense is very trying. The Turks are extraordinarily quiet, and there is nothing doing in any of the trenches. Our few,—very few,—remaining guns make a bold show, but the effect (to us) is very thin, and the blanks in the batteries are very noticeable to us, if not to the enemy. We hear that Cape Helles is not to be evacuated, so that the Turks will not be free of the invader when we have left.

December 18.—Received orders to depart to-night at 6 o'clock. The whole position now seems absolutely deserted, and hardly a man or mule passes our dressing station. It is still fine and absolutely calm, and one could not wish for better weather for the "grande finale." A few donkeys near us keep up a pathetic hee-hawing, as if they realised their imminent abandonment. The telephone wires offer a mute reproach to us, and the plain, which is now getting green, looks peaceful and beautiful.

This, afternoon for about two hours the Turks strafed our sector vigorously, and about 50 shells (mainly shrapnel) fell into Taylor's Hollow. Hardly a square yard in the hollow but received its bullet, but there was never a man there to serve as its host! Our aeroplanes have kept up all day, and at one time five were up simultaneously, and no hostile plane has dared to venture near our lines. To-night the garrison is reduced by 50 per cent., and to-morrow evening the remainder embark—or what is left of them. One of the most difficult of military operations has so far been carried out with tremendous success. but there are still 20,000 troops, at Anzac, and to-night and to-morrow will be very critical.

A SILENT FLITTING.

December 19.—At 5-45 last night we silently left our camp, leaving our fires burning and the station fitted up to receive wounded—our own or Turkish—who may require aid to-morrow. Quietly we passed Chalk Hill (with the old Colonel's gravestone showing up in the moonlight) and porceeded to No. 2 Post. which has been the scene of so much slaughter during the last eight months. There we found about 500 others, who had orders to rendezvous there at 6 p.m.

Without any delay the leading files entered the sap which leads to Walker's Pier. Not a word was spoken nor a match struck as we proceeded. rapidly and as silently as possibly. One felt keyed up, and at any moment one feared to hear the sound of heavy rifle fire, which would indicate a sudden Turkish attack. We were halted for a short time just before we reached the mouth of the sap and heard several shells burst near the pier, but soon we again moved off

At last we reached the pier, and were loaded with wonderful despatch. The wharf was covered with sacking to dull the footsteps, and without a single casualty we were got safely on board and immediately afterwards moved out to sea.

All this time not a shell was fired, although "Beachy Bill" had dropped four near the pier when we were in the sap. Throughout the night 10,000 men were embarked, and only one was wounded by a stray bullet! It was a glorious feat. We had a splendid welcome, and supper was awaiting both men and officers. Half an hour later we left for Lemnos, and the last sight we had of Anzac was a huge bonfire burning on the beach near Walker's Ridge.

Few of us will ever see it again. Over 8,000 New Zealand and Australian dead lie buried there, and although the object was never gained, it has been the scene of many deeds of heroism and has made the reputation of the Colonial soldier. Suvla Bay will always be one of the disasters in British history, and when one looks back on August 8 and knows that if the Suvla army had made good we should by this time have defeated Turkey one feels a terrible disappointment and, alas! resentment.

We got no sleep, and reached Mudros (Lemnos) at 3 a.m. and disembarked at 4-30. After a weary day tramping here, there, and everywhere we reached our camp at 4-30 p.m. The N. Z. Artillery dined us well, and we had a jolly evening yarning together.

THE FINAL EVACUATION.

December 20.—Slept long and deep, as we were terribly weary from the strain of the last few days. This morning got settled into our camp The first of the Anzac "Diehards" arrived this afternoon, and great was our relief to hear that things had passed off even better than the most hopeful had anticipated. Indeed, we hear their only casualties were three sprained ankles!

The final evacuation was admirably executed. At seven o'clock this morning the Turks furiously bombarded our trenches, and no man had been in them for over six hours. What a fitting testimony to the skill and secrecy of the retreat!

At 5 p.m. the last of the Anzacs arrived in camp, and were cheerd down the road lined with troops for nearly a mile. Very proud they looked as the men cheered, and none present will ever forget those strained, exhausted, but dauntless faces. General Birdwood must be a very proud man today. His troops are as full of fight as ever, and will yet win some great battle.

And now? What next?

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OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M Association, London:—

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NEWER

ALLIES' AIR SUPREMACY

THREE FOKKERS BEATEN.

THE NEW BRITISH AEROPLANE.

The rather rapid succession of British aeroplanes brought down by the enemy during recent weeks has caused some anxiety, it seems, lest we should be losing our supremacy in the air, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in a message to the "Daily Telegraph" from the British General Headquarters. Stories have appeared about the grave menace of a new type of German aeroplane—the Fokker—faster than any machine of ours, and very deadly as a fighting weapon. The idea that we have nothing equal to this appears without further inquiry to be supported by the number of casualties we have lately suffered. The most reassuring answer to all this is the exploit of one of our airmen who four days ago, on Jan. 17, attacked three of these Fokkers single-handed and overpowered hem.

This very gallant aviator, who has had already a long list of successful achievements, was acting as escort to one of our other aeroplanes on reconnaissance duty when two Fokkers suddenly appeared behind that machine. Our pilot, who was 2,000ft above them, dived immediately, and, picking out one of the hostile craft, opened fire upon it with several rounds. It was forced down, and continued to nose-dive for at least 6,000ft. By this time the second Fokker had climbed higher than his British adversary from behind, but our man chased up the sky and came to within 100ft of the German, when he opened fire again. After thirty rounds this machine made a steep nose-dive, followed down about 4,500ft by the British pilot, who saw him to earth at last in a ploughed field. Our pilot climbed again to about 11,000ft, and discovered a German Albatross aloft, behind and above one of our scouts. It fled after a short encounter. But it was not the last adventure of the day, for on returning to our own lines the British pilot saw another Fokker amongst a little group of British biplanes on reconnaissances, like a wolf among the sheep. But the "shepherd" scared it, and down went the third Fokker at a very steep angle, until it disappeared, still nosediving, 3,000ft below.

A DANGEROUS OPPONENT.

This success shows that the Fokker is not invincible. Undoubtedly, however, it is a dangerous opponent for any of our reconnoitring machines. It has a pace of about 100 miles an hour, and a machine-gun mounted forward, firing through the propeller so that in chase the pilot has a greater chance of accurate aim than one of our men in an ordinary type of Army aeroplane, designed for reconnaissance. A run of bad luck on our side following the sudden appearance of the Fokker machines over the German lines has, perhaps, overemphasised the menace of the enemy's new type. It is purely a fighting machine, built exclusively for chase, and neither stable enough, nor able to carry enought petrol, for reconnaissance work. It lies in wait for our scouts, coming over its lines, climbs very quickly, and then makes a hawk-like swoop, escaping back to its own lines if it meets with serious opposition.

A difference in policy between the British and German air services accounts for the Fokker's successes, leaving the advantage still with us in the opinion of our air chiefs. For one German aeroplane which comes over our lines four British machines fly over theirs. As a daily routine our airmen reconnoitre the enemy's positions, bringing back useful information. It is a big risk, one which our generals consider worth while. The German policy is not so courageous. Their observation for artillery work is done mainly above their own lines. In spite of their extreme hatred of our squadron raids and bombing expeditions, they keep their men more at home. For this reason our men have fewer chances of chase within their own frontiers.

MATCH FOR THE GERMANS.

It seems probable that our policy will not be altered. The results of the continual reconnaissance are considered too valuable to abandon, and the only question is to find methods of defence against the fighting Fokker. It is revealing no secret—because the enemy has already discovered it to his cost—that we now have a machine which is amatch in speed and hunting qualities for the German type. Like that, it is designed specially for air combats, and carries its gun forward, so that it can fire straight ahead. That is all I say about it, though I studied its details to-day with extreme interest. The proof of its efficiency is shown clearly enough by the splendid achievement I have already recorded above, when three of the Fokkers were brought down by a single British airman on our new type. Apart from that, the Fokker has often been challenged and beaten by our aviators on the ordinary reconnoitring machines. On January 17 one of our pilots sighted a Fokker biplane flying over a wood at 10,000ft, pounced upon him from 12,000ft, overhauled him, and opened fire at close range. After some manoeuvring a jet of flame was seen to come from the enemy's machine, and the Fokker dived steeply.

On the same day a pilot on escort duty saw his reconnaissance machine attacked by a Fokker. With another British aeroplane in support he dived at it and drove it off, and it was last seen going down in a spiral. On the homeward journey one of our aeroplanes was attacked by another Fokker, but it beat a hasty retreat when the British pilot opened fire.

Again on January 17 two pilots on escort duty with bombing machines were waiting for two laggards when they were attacked from above and behind by a single-seater Fokker. The pilot was in a standing position, and fired through his propeller, opening with a burst at forty yards. Our airman turned and opened fire with half a drum from the Lewis gun. The German flew round and attacked again. Our men gave him another half a drum, and the pilot of the hostile machine appeared to be hit, and he dived and was lost to sight. Beyond any question at all the damage inflicted on the enemy by our air service is greater above all comparison than the injury they do to us.

LORD MONTAGU'S STORY.

HOW THE PERSIA SANK.

FULL ACCOUNT OF HIS RESCUE FROM THE SEA

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is back in England. He arrived at Southampton on January 18, and from there drove to his beautiful home in the New Forest. He is slowly recovering from the injuries and shock caused when the Persia was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, writes "The Times" correspondent at Beaulieu.

Lord Montagu gave the correspondent a full narrative of the sinking of the liner and his own terrible experiences during the 32 hours which passed before he was rescued from the sea. They were hours during which he saw many men die, hours without water or other food than a sea-soaked biscuit, hours in which hope of rescue faded and his mind turned to thoughts of how best an Englishman might die when there were lascars to watch his end. "I am really returned from the grave," he said in telling his story. ...

About 1-10 p.m. on Thursday, December 30 (Lord Montagu said) as we were sitting down to luncheon there was a terrific explosion just abaft the main saloon. This blew up part of the deck. The smell of the explosion at once told me what had happened. The passengers, without any sign of panic or fear, went to get their lifebelts, and then to their appointed stations. When I got to the station allotted for No. 6 boat on the port side I saw the boats being lowered on that side, but as the ship had begun seriously to heel over I realized that it would not be possible to get into them. I then, with great difficulty, climbed up the starboard side, trying to pull with me my lady secretary, Miss Thornton, who happened to be near. Within three minutes of being struck the ship was on her beam ends. She began to sink rapidly by the stern, and I was swept off my feet by the rush of water along the promenade deck. The next moment I was overboard. The ship sank and I was sucked down a long way, striking my head and body against several pieces of wreckage. It seemed a very long time before I came to the surface again, though I was conscious of rising very rapidly owing to the extreme buoyancy of my Gieve waistcoat, which certainly at that moment saved my life.

Jus before the ship foundered there was the usual and inevitable uprush of steam and smoke from the engine-room and stokehold. Four minutes after being struck the Persia was below the waves. So far as I am a judge, I am convinced that the commander, the officers, and the crew did all that was possible to be done under the terrible circumstances.

AN OVERLOADED BROKEN BOAT.

When I had recovered my senses sufficiently to look around—for I was very much out of breath at first owing to the shock of the submersion—I saw the sea covered with struggling human beings, but very little wreckage. So far as I could make out, there seemed to be only three undamaged boats afloat. I swam towards a signal locker I observed near by; but I found the ship's doctor clinging to this. He appeared to be in a stunned condition, and his head apparently was injured. The locker would not support more than one person, so I left it to the doctor and made towards a boat floating upside down about 50 yards away. A number of native seamen were clinging to her, a larger number than the boat was able properly to support. Eventually I managed to climb up and get astride of the keel band on the extreme end aft. From this position I saw a boat only half-filled a short distance from us, and I shouted to them to come and help us, but they rowed away. As frantic cries for help were rising up from all sides I make no complaint about their not heeding my call.

About an hour after the disaster there were left on our upturned boat six Europeans and about a score of the native crew. The others had dropped off as they became too weak to hold on. At this time the boat was suddenly righted by a big wave, and with great difficulty we scrambled into her. I then discovered that not only had she a large hole in the bottom, but that her bows were split open as well. She was in a state of extreme instability, for some of the air tanks, which showed me that she was one of the lifeboats, were smashed and others were perforated. The smallest weight on the starboard side tended to capsize her again. This, indeed, happened many times before we were picked up, and added very greatly to our sufferings.

By sunset most of us were sitting up to our knees in water. When the sun went down on the first day there remained of the original party in the boat 13 native seamen and firemen, two Goanese stewards, and English steward named Martin, an Italian second-class passengr, Mr. Alexander Clark (a Scottish second-class passenger), and myself. If it had not been for Mr. Clark and Martin, the steward, who more than once helped me to climb back into the boat when she capsized, I should have had little chance of survival. Though there was not much wind, there was a considerable swell, and nearly all the time the sea was breaking over us.

VAIN CALLS FOR HELP.

Before the night was half gone several more natives died from exhaustion, and as the bodies were washed about in the boat we made efforts to throw them overboard. The night seemed interminable. About 8 p.m. a steamer, with her saloon lights all showing, passed about one mile to the southward. I think she must have been a neutral boat. We tried to attract her attention by shouting, and the other ship's boat to the easward burnt two red flares: but no notice was taken, a submarine ruse probably being suspected.

At dawn next morning there were only 11 all told left in the boat. About three hours after sunrise we saw a two-funnelled and two-masted steamer away to the southward, and our hopes were again raised. We hoisted a piece of torn flag on the one oar left in the boat, and the other ship's boat, which seemed to be floating high and well, also signalled. The ship, however, passed, westward bound, about three miles away. For the rest of the day we saw nothing. One of the native crew, about noon, managed to get a tin of biscuits from the locker in the boat under the thwarts, and we ate a little of this, though it was spoiled by salt water. We had then been nearly 30 hours without food or water. I myself had had nothing but a cup of tea and a biscuit since dinner on the 29th. I felt the heat of the sun a good deal, as I had only a small khaki scarf for protection.

At sunset on Friday we had practically given up all hope of being saved. I said to my Scottish friend that it was the last sunset we should ever see, and he answered, "Yes, I'm afraid our number's up." I found it a great struggle to keep awake. The tendency to drowsiness was almost irresistible, but to fall asleep would have meant the end. We capsized once more about 7 p.m. through the Italian turning lightheaded. He had yielded to the temptation to drink salt water. In this accident we lost the tin of biscuits and the red flares we had hoped to use during the night.

THE RESCUE.

Then, about 8 o'clock, we saw the masthead lights of a steamer far away to the eastward. At first I thought it was only a rising star, for there was very clear visibility that evening. Presently I could discern her side lights, which suggested that she was coming pretty nearly straight for us. When she got closer we started shouting in unison. I led the men by calling "One, two, three—shout!" When the ship was half a mile away she ported her helm, stopped her engines, and appeared to be listening. We knew then that like other ships she expected a ruse and dare not approach until she had made further investigations. After some time, she came nearer and we heard a shout from her bridge. Then her steam whistle was blown. I dared to hope, though hope had almost died within us. We tried to explain that we were helpless and had no means of getting alongside. Eventually the captain of this ship—Captain Allen—which proved to be the Alfred Holt steamer Ning Chow, bound from China to London, very cleverly manoeuvred her alongside our wreckage. We were by this time like a cracked eggshell. Bow lines were passed round us by a plucky Russian and an English quartermaster and we were eventually hoisted on board. The captain and his officers did all they could for us.

I should like to mention that it was Mr. Allan Maclean—a Maclean of Duart, Isle of Mull—the third officer of the ship, who was the officer of the watch at the time and who first appears to have heard our cries. His alertness and keen sense of hearing were our salvation. I consider that it was a very courageous thing for the captain to stop for us, as he and his officers knew they were in the danger zone and ran the risk of being torpedoed themselves while they were helping us. Once on board we began slowly to recover from the exposure and our injuries. We arrived at Malta at dawn on January 3.

THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

I have been asked by many people how long I could have held on to the boat. That I could not say, but I had made up my mind quite firmly as to how I would die. I was not going to be slowly drowned and battered to death by the waves, as a dozen or 15 men had died close to me in the boat. I also wanted to show the natives in the boat how a "sahib" would die in these circumstances. I had determined, therefore, when I knew the end was certain, to let the air out of my Gieve waistcoat and to slip quietly overboard and drown.

I would rather not speak about the thoughts which occur to one when facing death in this way for a long period, but they naturally centred around home and friends. Perhaps I may say that my knowledge of seamanship and boats and my love of the sea helped me greatly, and I think I can assert that never through the whole of the period from the blowing up of the ship until the present moment has my nerve been in the least affected. When one comes to think of the circumstances, however, I hold that our being saved at all was a miracle, just as much a miracle as many of those of olden times. We were fast approaching the final stage of exhaustion, and the chances of any vessel in the wide Mediterranean passing over a spot so close to us were infinitesimal.

In conclusion, Lord Montagu again expressed the opinion that everything possible was done by the commander, officers, and crew of the ship, and that so far as he could see the ship was in every way well found and the boats in good order and condition up to the time that the vessel was hit.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. A 3

ENTHUSIASM IN THE NATIONAL CAUSE

Dr. A. Shadwell, in an article in the "Edinburgh Review," on "The Mobilisation of Industry for War," mentions that the scheme for increasing the output of shell "raked the country with a tooth-comb," for all the spare units available. Wherever two or three lathes were gathered together, there some help is being given:

There is a house in London—West Central district—where a man and his wife have given up two rooms, a bedroom and a sitting-room, and have installed four lathes. They are making caps for some form of ammunition; and since there was not room enough for the metal rod from which the caps are made to be fed into the machine, they knocked a hole in the wall to give it play!

This case, Dr. Shadwell says truly enough, illustrates the spirit which the Munitions net is able to catch, and the small forces thereby enrolled in the service.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

HUGE TRACTS OF LAND SUBMERGED.

WORK OF CENTURIES WRECKED IN AN HOUR.

Writing about the deastation caused by the flooding of the Zuider Zee in mail week, Mr. G. F. Steward, a special correspondent of the "Daily News" in Holland, says:—

"I am standing up to my waist in water. The whole island is flooded, and the houses are giving way." At that moment the telephone cable between the island of Marken in the Zuider Zee and the mainland snapped. So the outside world heard no more of the plucky operator's description of what was happening in that quaintly picturesque spot which has suffered more than any other from the storm which has shattered the historic Dutch sea dykes and flooded miles of country north of Amsterdam, inflicting damage that cannot yet be estimated.

Communication with the island by boat has not been affected, and we know that sixteen people have lost their lives in the floods, cattle have been swept away, that the wrecks of the picturesque old fishing craft lie piled up on each other in the harbour, and the remaining inhabitants peer out from their attic windows upon an immeasurable waste of angry grey water.

Eight bodies have, so far, been recovered. When the fierce north-west gale of Thursday drove the sea down into the Zuider Zee the water came like a tidal wave, casting into the sea the walls of the mainland, and mounted the dykes of Marken on all sides. No boat could have got people off in time, and, leaving the cattle to its fate, men and women climbed to the attics of their dwelling or perched on pies, fearing the worst, but hoping that the skilful work of their forefathers would hold against its ancient enemy.

BOATS SMASHED LIKE TINDER.

It is a tribute to the Dutch engineers that every soul on the island is not lost. As it is only four houses escaped damage. Everyone is still in danger and it is not improbable that more lives have been lost. In the mad rush of the waves solid fishing-boats were smashed like tinder; two small vessels were lifted on to the roofs of a group of houses, wrecking the dwellings and drowning the inmates. From the meagre details at present available we learn that in one of them a man, his wife, and two children were drowned. In another house, which was crushed, eight people clambered from beam to beam as the house settled down, and last of all clung for dear life to the rafters, screaming for help that could never come. As their strength failed they dropped into the swirling waters one by one and were borne away, the beam still pointing upwards as a mocking monument to their struggle for life.

In another house the three daughters were surprised in their beds, and Marken beds are like huge cupboards, the children sleeping on the floor, the parents on an ample ledge above. Their bodies have just been discovered, the girls locked in each other's arms. When the house of Claes De Waard was washed off its foundations a woman was last seen screaming from a top window for help. Everyone in that household is missing. The house was carried over 100 yards, then struck another and was wrecked. Happy Marken, once the joy of tourists, is one huge wreck.

FLOODS ON THE MAINLAND.

While no loss is reported from mainland floods, they are far more extensive, and the financial loss is enormous. All land in and around the Dead Cities of the Zuider Zee—Edam (Volendam, and Monnikendam)—is under the sea. On Friday the sea dykes broke in serveral places near Naarden and between Edam and Monnikendam.

Millions of tons of waetr crashed over and through the breaches. The maze of ditches and canals, ordinarily so still, became as mountain streams in spate. Sheep, pigs, goats, and cows that could not reach the high dykes were washed away.

Few could mark their cattle and many will never regain their own animals. Safety was their only thought. In little breaks in the stream women could be seen pushing perambulators with babes and driving cattle, all making for the higher level of Amsterdam. Many farmers first saved their cattle, returning in boats to save their families.

Gradually the water reached the gnarled heads of the willows; dead cattle could be seen floating everywhere, chickens were perched in trees, and cats and dogs on roofs of houses, while vicious, grey-beaked crows were screaming overhead, waiting to swoop down and snatch at the dead animals dotting the surface of the waters that now stretched as far as the eye could see.

Soldiers made a dash for many of the breaches, and worked heroically to stem the tide, but were as helpless as Canute. The police retrieved cattle in boats. All the churches on the high land were thrown open to receive cattle.

HEROIC RESCUE WORK.

The Queen's Palace at Amsterdam is placed at the disposal of the homeless, and round Amsterdam Tollhouse seventeen hundred beautiful black and white dappled hundred beautiful black and white dappled cows represent part of the salvage.

Mile after mile is under water; rich farmers are rendered practically penniless, and land will take years to recover its old fertility. At places where breaches occurred land was washed out till it was lower than the bed of the sea; and until the breaches are repaired there is no hope of taking off the water. Edam, Monnikendam, and Vollendam are completely under water. The lower houses in the latter place have water up to the attics, whilst in the low-lying Buikslootmeer Polder the water is level with the china insulators of the telephone poles. It is the worst disaster for many years, and it will take a generation to retrieve the loss.

"LIFE UNVOICED."

DR. J. C. BOSE'S SPEECH AT BENARES.

Dr. J. C. Bose delivered an interesting speech in connection with his discoveries at Benares on the occasion of the Foundation stone laying of the Hindu University.

He said in tracing the characteristic phenomenon of life from simple biginnings in that vast region, which may be called unvoiced, as exemplified in the world of plants, to its highest expression in the animal kingdom, one is repeatedly struck by the one dominant fact that in order to maintain an organism to the height of its efficiency something more than a mechanical perfection of its structure is necessary. Every living organism, in order to maintain its life and growth, must be in free communion with all the forces of the universe about it.

STIMULUS WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

Further, it must not only constantly receive stimulus from without, but must also give out something from within, and the healthy life of the organism will depend on these two-fold activities of inflow and outflow. When there is any interference with these activities, then morbid symptoms appear, which ultimately must end in disaster and death. This is equally true of the intellectual life of a Nation. When through narrow conceit a Nation regards itself self-sufficient and cuts itself from the stimulus of the outside world, then intellectual decay must inevitably follow.

So far as regards the receptive function. Then, there is another function in the intellectual life of a Nation, that of spontaneous outflow, that giving out of its life by which the world is enriched. When the Nation has lost this power which it merely receives, but cannot give out, then its healthy life is over, and it sinks into a degenerate existence which is purely parasitic.

HOW INDIA CAN TEACH.

How can our Nation give out of the fullness of the life that is in it, and how can a new Indian University help in the realisation of this object? It is clear that its power of directing and inspiring will depend on its world status. This can be secured to it by no artificial means, nor can any strength in the past, and what is the weakness that has been paralysing her activities for the accomplishment of any great scientific work? There must be two different elements, and these must be evenly balanced. Any excess of either will injure it.

This world status can only be won by the intrinsic value of the great contributions to be made by its own Indian scholars for the advancement of the world's knowledge. To be organic and vital, our new University must stand primarily for self-expression, and for winning for India a place she has lost Knowledge is never the exclusive possession of any particular race, nor does it recognise geographical limitations. The whole world is inter-dependent, and a constant stream of thought had been carried out throughout the ages enriching the common heritage of mankind. Although science was neither of the East nor of the West, but international in its universality, certain aspects of it gained richness by reason of their place of origin. Has India then any great contribution to offer for the advance of human knowledge?

ELEMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE.

These elements are, first, a great imaginative faculty, and second, a due regulation of that faculty in pursuance of rigid demonstration. An aimless experimentation can lead to no results, while an unrestrained imagination will lead to the wildest speculation, which is subversive to intellectual sanity. A true enquirer has, therefore, to guard against being self-deceived. He has at every step to compare his own thought with the external fact.

He has remorselessly to abandon all in which these are not agreed. Thus what he slowly gathers is certain, forming a sure foundation of what is to come. Even in this path of self-restraint and verification he is making for a region of surpassing wonder when the visible light ends. He still follows the invisible when the note of the audible reaches the unheard. Even then he gathers the tremulous messages. How have these wonderful facts been rendered possible? First, by the recognition of man's own limitations and then undaunted by these in setting about the creation of artificial organs which would require a great genius for invention and extraordinary skill in construction.

CAUSES OF OUR ILL-SUCCESS.

Indian enquirers had even at an early stage clearly understood our physical limitations. They recognised that there are infrasensible phenomena which exist, but cannot be detected on account of the imperfection of our senses. For want of finer instruments, which are in reality artificial means for extending the range of our perception, the progress of knowledge was arrested. The cause of our scientific ill-success has been just this want of a true recognition of the experimental side. They may have been due to the decline of national life, however brought about, or to the general destruction consequent on the unsettled condition of the country. No great experimental work can be carried out unless the mind of the inquirer remains undisturbed, unless he be connected with an institution and having great and inspiring traditions, where constructive skill of great mechanicians has been handed down from generation to generation. Whatever the reason might be, the mind gradually drifted from the irksome curb of slow experimental verification to the fascination of unrestrained speculation. What could be more enchanting than that delightful story in the Arabian Nights, when the Prince pressess a pin in the neck of a mechanical horse and the machine flies through space. To confuse romance with reality is but one step. It is by the contact of the hand with the real things that the brain receives a constant stream of stimulating impulse, while the brain gives the hand its cunning. Without action the mind must lose its vigour and will succumb. At last it will begin to think that great achievements in science may perhaps be won by some lucky chance or by certain feats of jugglery. I cannot think of anything so deadening to progress as this attitude of mental degeneracy.

SCIENTIST'S LIFE NOT EASY.

It is no easy life that lies before a scientific investigator. He had to steel his body and nerve to the utmost. There is to be for him no life of ease. It is to be one of unceasing struggle. Even after all this there is no assurance whatever of success to reward him for his ceaseless toil. He has to cast his life as an offering regarding gain or loss, success or failure as one. This will perhaps be better realised when I account the real history of the conquest of air. I had the unusual opportunity of coming into close contact with the work of the man to whom this great achievement is ultimately due. Many lives had previously been sacrificed in the various ineffective attempts till the investigation on the supporting power of moving surfaces was scientifically taken up by Langely in America. After many years of patient experimentation, new data were obtained, which were contrary to all previously accepted theories of aerodynamics. Then the question of light motors presented insuperable difficulty. After these had been overcome, Langley took up the question of flying machines, and a small model of allsomatio flying machine ascended the air on the 9th of May, 1896, for the first time and after describing a series of spiral curves in the air safely descended on the Potomac river, having accomplished the the length of flght of over 3,000 feet. I had this recounted to me by his friend Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who watched this flight Great interest was aroused, and the American Nation keenly watched for the occasion when a larger machine was to make its flight before the public. In this public demonstration a small screw was left loose by the carelessness of a workman with the result that the machine instead of rising was precipitated into the river. A chorus of derision arose which was magnified by the press and Langley died of a broken heart. This has often been the fate of great inventors and discoverers, but the lure that draws heroic souls is not the success which can easily be achieved, but defeat and tribulation in the pursuit of the unattainable. I have seen at the Smithsonian institution this original machine that failed at the first experiment, but after Langley's death the experiment was repeated and the aeroplane rose into the air like a bird that has been set free after a long period of imprisonment.

I spoke in some detail of the source of the weakness that had so long arrested our scientific advance. This was our neglect of the experimental factor. I shall show later how this defect can be remedied if we once realised and faced it.

ADVANTAGE OF THE MENTAL FACTOR.

I shall now take up the other factor, the mental, in which fortunately we do possess certain advantages. It is to be remembered that every experiment has to be carried out first in the inner region of the mind. To keep the mental vision clear, great struggles have to be undergone. For, the clearness of the inner vision is lost too easily. The great wealth of external appliance is of no avail where there is not a concentrated pursuit of a great object. Those whose minds rush hither and thither, those who hunger for public applause or personal gain, instead of truth, by them the quest is never won. In pursuit of knowledge an Indian enquirer has the burning imagination, which could extort truth out of a mass of disconnected facts, a habit of meditation, without allowing the mind to dissipate itself. If he caught with his scientific imagination a glimpse of a wonder-working ray, as yet unknown to man, and believed that experiment would reveal its properties and potentialities, he would go on working ceaselessly through a long life, and dying, hand on his task to his disciples. And what about fruit of knowledge that has been acquired and its application? It is well known that if a moving machinery increasing its unrest gained pace, it is rushing towards destruction unless it has a self checking governor to restrain it before the danger limits reached. In the West, there has been no check or limit to the competition for personal gain and lust for power in exploiting the application of knowledge, not too much for staying as for causing destruction.

POWER OF DETACHMENT.

This gives us a new look at the innate restraining power that governs Indian life and culture. We may call it the force of detachment or, for want of a better phrase, the impulse of spirituality. Let us see how this common heritage reacts on the Indian mind.

As an extreme case let us see how one of the greatest of warrior kings became suddenly changed under its dominating influence even at the moment of his greatest victory. In the ninth year of his reign his arms were successful and the extensive territories of Kalinga were incorporated with his Empire. This is what the Emperor Asoka writes on the imperishable stone as the record of his triumph: "His Majesty feels remorse on account of the conquest of the Kalingas. Although a man should do him injury, he holds that it must be patiently borne. His Majestry desires for all security, peace of mind and joyousness, and the chiefest conquest is through righteousness."

So much about the man of the world: as regards the other man who truly dedicated his life for the quest of knowledge in our country, any longing for personal gain or misuse of his knowledge would be worse than sacrilege. Poised as he is between the infinity of the past and the infinity of the future, between the universes of the worlds and the universes of atoms can anything be worth his while for so sorry a price can his mind be satisfied with anything less sublime than to be merged in the rhythmic sweep of the world-spirit itself? The excessive specialisation in the West has led to the danger of our losing sight of the fundamental truth that there are not sciences, but a single science that includes all.

WIDER SYNTHESIS POSSIBLE TO INDIA.

India is, perhaps, through her habit of mind, better fitted to realise a wider synthesis. One of the greatest contributions in the realm of science would undoubtedly be the establishment of a great generalisation, not merely speculative, but based on an actual demonstration of an underlying unity, amidst bewildering diversity. Shall this great glory be for India to win?

In my investigations on the action of forces on matter I was amazed to find boundary lines vanishing, and to discover points of contact emerging between the living and the non-living. My first work in the region of Invisible Light made me fully realise how, in the midst of a luminous ocean, we stood almost blind. But out of the very imperfection of his senses man has dared in science to build for himself a raft of thought by which to make daring adventures into the great seas of the unknown. Just as in following light from the visible to the invisible, other range of investigation transcends our physical sight, so also the problem of the great mystery of life and death is brought a little nearer solution, when in the realm of the living we pass from the voiced to the unvoiced.

RELATION BETWEEN MAN AND PLANT.

Is there any possible relation between our own life and that of the plant world? The question is not one of dreaming speculation, but of actual demonstration by some method that is unimpeachable. That the slur against Indian competence in science has chiefly lain in regard to the lack of experimental skill and the power of invention and construction of apparatus of extreme delicacy.

To this the sufficient answer is that the instruments just described have all been devised in India and constructed by Indian mechanicians. Their great perfection and extreme delicacy may be gauged from the fact that though these instruments have been widely exhibited in all the scientific centres possessing the greatest mechanicians of the world, yet even in America they found it impossible to repeat these instruments, and requests have in consequence been made by the different Universities in Europe and America for the supply of duplicates of instruments from my laboratory here being regarded of essential importance for the furthering of the new investigations relating to life. It will thus be seen that when we put our whole strength into the accomplishment of any object, all difficulties vanish and the impossible becomes possible. But this cannot be the outcome of easy complacency. For twelve years, I, a single man, had to bear the brunt of the fight against the whole scientific world, and after years of drudgery and many failures success came to me at last.

ARE DREAMY SPECULATIONS USEFUL.

You may ask whether dreamy speculations have been of any help to me. Twenty years ago I had to write a magazine article on the life of plants. It was written in one hour under the free play of an unrestrained imagination. It told of wonderful things, and it is not at all surprising that some of them did come out true, but the rest of the speculations were quite wrong. It is not the like of something coming of it—right that is of the least importance in science What really counts is the absolute certainty of demonstrated fact which is true for all time, and on this sure foundation alone can a great superstructure be raised.

How necessary it is to observe extreme caution in being misled by speculation will be obvious when we realise that we may be led astray by appearances which we accept as well ascertained facts. All of us, for instance, have regarded Mimosa as delicately sensitive, shrinking from touch, while most of the ordinary plants were supposed to be devoid of all sensibility. My investigations show that the so-called sensitive plants are really paralysed, this motor paralysis being confined to one side, while many of the so-called insensitive plants are far more sensitive than the much vaunted Mimosa. Again who has not been struck by the closing of the leaflets of certain plants at the onset of darkness, this being unhesitating regarded as the sleep of plants? In reality, the closure of leaflets has nothing whatever to do with true sleep. My investigation shows that plants, generally speaking, do not go to sleep in the evening, but keep wide awake nearly all night long and fall asleep only about six in the morning. This will show how necessary it is for the discovery of truth to maintain a spirit of absolute detachment and perfect freedom of mind from all preconceived bias. The hardest struggle is to protect oneself from being self-deceived, and one has to guard against it and keep vigilant all the time.

LIFE'S PHENOMENA.

It was after repeating every one of the innumerable tests, by which animal life is usually differentiated, that I was able to prove that the phenomena of life with all its multiplex variations are identical in plant and in animal—in other words all life is one. This identity has been proved to be so real that, after discovering some new reactions in plants, I have been able to predict its occurrence in the animal hitherto unsuspected, and my predictions have come out invariably true. The unexpected revelations in the life of plants have opened out vast fields of enquiry in physiology in medicine and even in psychology. Many problems long regarded as insoluble have been brought within the region of experimental investigation in physiology; the new enquiry is concerned in the determination of the characterising of life and death and in unravelling the mystery of automatism. In medicine it deals with the fundamental reactions of drugs on protoplasm itself, by which its practice is raised from empiricism to science, and tries to solve the anomaly of an identical drug conducing to opposite effects on different individuals. In psychology, a new chapter has been opened out by the discovery of nervous impulse in plants. A certain new phenomenon discovered in plant nerve shows that the intensity of the nermous impulse which colours all our sensation is capable of modification accordas pleasure or pain is not solely determined by the intensity of the external blow that the character of the ing to the predisposition which can be imparted to the vehicle which carries the sense-bearing message. These are but a few of the many-sided enquiries which have had their birth in India and which cannot but effect many branches of science.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

Shall these remain the offering of an individual worker to come to an end with him, or shall there rise a school of science to hold the need of recognition which has been so hardly won and maintain a continuous and living tradition of India's gift to the world in the realm of the science. In any case if India has to make any contribution to the world, it should be as great as the hope we cherish for her. Let us not talk of the glories of the past till we have secured for her her true place among the intellectual Nations of the world. Let us find out how she has fallen from her high state, and ruthlessly put an end to all that self-satisfied little-minded vanity which has been the cause of other fatal weakness. What is it that stands in her way? Is her mind paralysed by weak superstitious fears? Not so. For her great thinkers—the Rishis—always stood for the freedom of intellect and while Galileo was imprisoned and Bruno burnt for their opinions, they boldly declared that even the Vedas are to be rejected if they don't conform with truth. They urge us in favour of persistent efforts for the discovery of physical causes yet unknown since to them was nothing extra-physical, but merely mysterious because of the hitherto unascertained cause. Were they afraid that the march of knowledge was a danger to true faith? Not so. For to them knowledge and religion are one. Do they lack devotion to a life consecrated to knowledge? Not so. For they have still the Sannyasin spirit which utterly controls the body and can meditate or enquire endlessly while life remains, never for a moment losing sight of the object, never for a moment let it be obscured by any terrestrial temptation. These are the hopes that animate us for there is something in the Hindu culture which is possessed of extraordinary latent strength, by which it resisted the ravages of time and the destructive changes which have swept over the earth and, indeed, a capacity to endure through infinite transformations must be innate in that mighty civilisation, which has seen the intellectual culture of the Nile valley, of Assyria and of Babylon wax and wane and disappear, and which to-day gazes on the future with the same invincible faith with which it met the past.

Worn-out look of the Kidney Martyr

Here is the face of a typical kidney sufferer--puffiness and lines under the eyes, showing that the kidneys are weak or disordered--a tendency to dropsy. Look of agony in the eye, a sharp sickening stabbing pain in the back or joints, which never cease day nor night. The tightly drawn mouth is that of a man resigned to his fate, thinking he is incurable. The general appearance of the face spells bodily weakness and irritability. You probably know many such kidney sufferers whose faces look just the same as this man's does.

If you suffer from kidney trouble in any form, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, backache or any such symptoms as headache, sediment in urine, bad taste in the mouth, burning sensation at neck of bladder, puffiness under the eyes, be sure weakened kidneys are at the bottom of it all.

The kidneys act as filters in the body, and make impure blood into good, pure healthy blood, and if your kidneys do not do their work properly you are being slowly poisoned. That acid poison is the cause of the pain. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain causing acid right out of the system. Every suffering reader of this paper can prove for himself, with just one or two doses of De Witt's Pills, that they do touch the weak spot--the kidneys and bladder.

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DR. CARR, D.D.S.

AUTHORISED DENTAL SURGEON TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES AND INDIA'S LEADING EXPONENT OF PAINLESS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

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Absolutely Painless Extraction of Teeth and other minor operations.	By this celebrated Local Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain. (Used also for children) Extractions by: GAS, ETHER AND CHLOROFORM.
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Absolutely Painless Extractions	Rs. 3	Complete Upper or Lower Set on Vulcanite	Rs. 50
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Please note the Bombay address:

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